BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1861. NO. 21.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do.	2	do	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change,	4 00
Do.	do.	6	do....do.....do.	7 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do.....do.	12 00
Do.	do.	6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do.....do.	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BOGART,

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair.*
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

W. H. ALLEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.

LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM,

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street, (Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Nov. 1, 1860. 10-1y

WALKER MEARES,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, *Hair* Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 29, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, *Lutterloh's Wharf,* WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

A STRAY COW.

TAKEN UP, about the first of November last, at the residence of Seth King, in Stump Sound, Onslow county, a LARGE RED AND WHITE PIED COW, weighs, I suppose, about three hundred lbs. The mark is crop and half-crop in each ear. Any person claiming the above, will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the cow, or she will be dealt with according to law. JOHN E. KING.
December 1, 1860. 15-tf

JONES' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

Schools.

FRANKLIN SCIENTIFIC & MILITARY INSTITUTE.
(MALE AND FEMALE.)
DUPLIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution commences Tuesday, January 15th, 1861, and continues twenty weeks. It is well supplied with Arms, Apparatus, Gymnasium, &c.
The Musical and Ornamental Department is under the charge of Miss Nellie F. Cate, as heretofore.
Terms—$10, $15 and $20 per Session. Board $8 per month, including washing and fuel. Instruction is given in the various Scientific, Classical and Mathematical Branches. *No extras* except in Ornamental Department.
For catalogues address
CLAUDIUS B. DENSON, Principal,
Mt. Olive P. O., Wayne Co., N. C.
Jan. 10. 20-8t

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, N. C.
C. W. McCLAMMY, JR., PRINCIPAL.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin on Thursday the 21st of February.
TUITION PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

Tuition in Elementary Branches,	$9 00
" " Higher English,	12 50
" " Languages,	15 00

Board convenient to the School can be obtained at from 6 to 8 dollars per month. No deduction except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. For further information address the Principal, at Harrell's Store, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1861.—19-4t

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.
LITERARY SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL comprises eight permanently organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections.
FINE ARTS SCHOOL.
Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught.
MUSIC SCHOOL
Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium. Unusual attention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music.
EXPENSES.

Tuition in Elementary Branches,	$15
" " College Classes,	20
" " Drawing, (materials included,)	12
" " Painting in Water Colors,	15
" " Oil Painting, (materials included,)	20
" " Wax Work, (materials included,)	10
" " Embroidery, (materials included,)	10
" " Music, (instrument furnished,)	23
" " Board, (washing included,)	50

REMARKS.
Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments.
Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly prohibited—necessary purchases are made by the teachers. Picayune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premises, and no pocket money is required.
Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, twelve miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages.
The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July, and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commencement on the last Thursday in May.
Students are received for one or more sessions. Correspondents will direct their favors to
MILLS & CO., Oxford, N. C.
December 13th.—16-6w.*

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.

S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,	$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,	12 50
" in higher English,	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	21 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed and duly qualified as the Administrator upon the estate of Hiram W. Foy, deceased, at December term, A. D. 1860, hereby requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment of the same to the subscriber; and also notifies all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them to the subscriber for payment within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
Jan. 3, 1861.—19-3t* JAS. M. FOY, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as the Administrator of the late William B. Sidbury, at the December Term, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make payment, and those persons having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
AMOS ATKINSON, Adm'r.
December 20, 1860. 17 8w*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1860.
George Johnson, Adm'r of Benjamin Johnson, dec'd,
vs.
Enoch Johnson, Levi Johnson, Josiah Johnson, G. W. Johnson, Thomas Highsmith and wife Tobitha, Gibson Johnson and wife Mary, Charles Bland and wife Rachel, and Isaac Johnson and wife Ann.
PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE TO MAKE ASSETS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Levi Johnson, Gibson Johnson, Charles Bland and wife Rachel, Thomas Highsmith and wife Tobitha, and Isaac Johnson and wife Ann, are non-residents of this State. It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, commanding the said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of February next, to plead answer, or demur to this petition, or an order of sale will be made as prayed in said petition.
Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of November, 1860, and 85th year of American Independence.
J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.
Nov. 30th, 1860. [Pr. adv. $7 00]—17-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of August, A. D., 1860.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.)
F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty dollars for his head.
Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860. JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]
JOEL L. MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN.
May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, especially to those penurious persons who have been in the habit of hauling lightwood off of the lands belonging to the heirs of Wm. Emmett, deceased, that they are henceforth debarred from that privilege under the penalty of the law. I also forewarn all persons from trespassing upon said premises in any manner whatever. O. F. ALEXANDER, Guardian.
Jan. 3. 19-3t*

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HEDDEGEON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Rewards.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday morning the 27th December, my negro man DUNCAN, known in the County as Campbell's Dunc. Said slave is a bright mulatto, aged about forty-five years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He has a wife on Mr. W. J. McKay's Hammond Creek plantation, where he is supposed to be lurking. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in the jail of this county.
THEOPHILUS TATOM.
Bladen County, N. C., Jan. 3d, 1861. 19-3t

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 5th instant, my Negro Man DICK, 24 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, quick spoken, and intelligent. Also, Negro Woman SUSAN, (his wife,) and boy child, 2 years old. Susan is about 20 years old, very likely, with very white teeth.
I will give the above reward to have the Negroes delivered to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get them again.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.
Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Nov. 22, 1860.—13-tf.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
Dec. 12th, 1860.
Further particulars relative to the above wheel, can be learned by application to, or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinsville Post Office, Sampson county, N. C.
GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.
December 20, 1860. 17-3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C.
R. M. McINTIRE,
JNO. BROWN.
Sept. 10th, 1860

WE take the liberty of calling public attention to our notice of Co-partnership above. We shall open, on or about the 1st of October next, at 39 Market Street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Jewelry establishment, an entirely new stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been selected with great care expressly for this market, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates for cash and to prompt paying customers.
We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we shall endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those who patronize us.
Orders promptly and faithfully executed.
McINTIRE & BROWN.
R. M. McINTIRE, for the past five years with Hedrick & Ryan.
Jno. Brown, late of Kenansville.
Sept. 21st, 1860 14-3m—5-tf

For Sale and to Let.

LANDS FOR SALE IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

HAVING MORE LANDS than I can work to any advantage, I am desirous to sell at a great sacrifice, 1420 Acres, situated from one to two miles of the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, at $2 50 per acre; about 100 acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good Swamp Land, easily drained. Any quantity of the best Shell Marl may be had on the place. Also, some Turpentine, Lightwood, Oak, Cypress, Ash, Hickory, and Poplar.
If the above Lands do not suit, I will sell, immediately on the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, 1100 acres of Land, upon which is the best blue shell marl, some Turpentine boxes cut last winter, where from ten to fifteen hundred cords of pine wood may be sold annually. If desired all of the above Lands would be sold. An examination will convince any one that these Lands are offered for less than one-half their value. One-third cash will be required; negro property or town lots would be taken in exchange for the balance, or good endorsed notes with interest, payable in one and two years. Possession will be given of either or both places immediately, if sold before the first of April, but if not disposed of by that time, possession will not be given until January next. The Lands might be turned to some small settlements. I will sell in smaller quantity and have two other tracts I would sell. These Lands are well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton and Potatoes, and are easily improved.
Any person wishing to examine the premises, will get a ticket to Byrdsville, on the W. & M. R. R.
Any inquiry addressed to Byrdsville P. O., Brunswick county, N. C., concerning said lands, will be promptly answered. C. J. BYRD.
January 10th, 1860. 20 tIA

VALUBLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Plantation at Little River, S. C

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable Plantation lying on Little River, South Carolina, containing between nine and ten thousand acres.
This plantation combines in an eminent degree all the advantages necessary for the successful cultivation of Ground Peas, Corn and Cotton, and with a slight additional outlay, can be made highly productive. There is also a portion of Turpentine Land.
The improvements are a new and commodious Dwelling House, with all the necessary outbuildings.
With a moderate amount of the purchase money in cash, the terms for the balance will be made accommodating.—He also offers
A PLANTATION ON TOPSAIL SOUND.
Being that on which he now resides, about 12 miles from Wilmington, and containing five hundred and five acres, unsurpassed for the cultivation of Ground Peas.
Also a small tract of piney land lying on the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road.
For further particulars, please call upon or address the subscriber. N. F. NIXON.
Topsail Sound, New Hanover Co., N. C., Dec. 27th 1860.
Herald please copy 1 month weekly. 18-1m

CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Bladen County, made at Fall Term, A. D. 1860, will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday of February next, all that valuable Cape Fear River Plantation, known as "Coal Mine," and the adjoining lands, belonging to the heirs of the late John S. Pearson. It consists of a tract of several hundred acres of fertile river land, with its improvements, situated on the south-east side of the river, adjoining the plantation of Mrs. Johnson, and about two miles above White Hall's, and of a large body of pine lands adjoining, comprising in all nearly 2000 acres. Some of the adjoining tracts are swamp lands.
Terms: One per cent of the purchase money required in cash, the balance to be secured by bonds drawing interest from date of sale, and payable in one two and three years.
H. H. ROBINSON, C. M. E.
Elizabethtown, December 13, 1860.—w-tf.

LOVE GROVE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale this desirable place, situated within one mile of Wilmington, and immediately on the W. & Weldon R. Road. It is susceptible of high improvement, having a clay sub-soil, and would make a desirable place for the cultivation of Vegetables for market.
Any person desirous of purchasing, may get a bargain by applying early.
TERMS.—One-fifth cash; the balance in one, two, three and four years, for approved paper, with interest from day of purchase. For further particulars apply to
JERE. J. KING, or
Nov. 15, 1860—12-tf THOS. H. HOWEY.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers. TEMPLE & BRO.,
Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to go to the West, desires to sell the following property, situated in Elizabethtown, N. C., viz: One-half acre Lot, having thereon newly erected a good Dwelling House properly constructed for family convenience; good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Dairy, Stables, Garden, and Well of Water. The House is pleasantly situated among abundant shade trees, in a very desirable part of the town, and is newly and completely furnished. I will also sell my household and kitchen furniture, together with a large and carefully selected stock of goods now in store, at a most excellent business stand, and will do so upon accommodating terms and at a low price. To a gentleman of good business habits, who wishes to settle himself and family comfortably in North Carolina, I offer a bargain. B. F. RINALDI,
Elizabethtown, N. C.
October 19th, 1860. 9-3m

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1860. 27-tf

NOTICE.

WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the community that we have our new, comfortable Jail finished, and are now prepared to take charge of all Negroes sent to our care. We pay as high prices as times will afford. Strict attention paid to Negroes put in our care for sale, but no advances made until times get better. Always put your Negroes where they will get plenty to eat and good lodgings.
BARDEN & PETERSON.
B. C. BARDEN, E. PETERSON.
Jan. 3d, 1861. 19-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND,
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

WILMINGTON AND TOPSAIL SOUND PACKET.

THE SCHR. ANN MARIA, Capt. ELLIS, will run regularly between Wilmington and Topsail Sound, touching at the following places: Howard's Landing, Topsail Inlet, Sloop Point, (McMillan's Still,) Sears Landing, via Horse Hammocks. For Freight and particulars apply to the owners,
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, Wilmington,
or to J. W. J. C. & DAVID C. HOWARD,
C. H. ALEXANDER, Topsail Sound,
or to Capt. ELLIS, on board.
Having invested our capital in this enterprise, we hope the farmers and friends will not forget that their neighbors are offering them a convenient medium of communication to and from Wilmington. We will work as cheap as any one else for you, and hope, by offering you a good seaman as Master, and, we trust, a reliable man, to merit a share of your patronage.
Nov. 8th, 1860.—14-tf.

Commission from the State of Alabama.

To His Excellency, the Governor, and to the Honorable the members of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

The General Assembly of the State of Alabama, on the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1860, by joint resolutions, made it the duty of His Excellency, the Governor of Alabama, upon the election of a President of the United States advocating the principles and action of the party in the Northern States calling itself the Republican party to issue his writs of election for delegates to a Convention of the State, "to consider, determine and do whatever in the opinion of said convention, the rights, interest and honor of the State of Alabama require to be done for their protection."

In consequence of the results of the late Presidential election, the Governor of Alabama has issued the writs of election required. The election is to be held on the twenty-fourth day of this month, and the Convention is to assemble on the seventh day of January next.

North Carolina and Alabama have been true and loyal to the Constitution and to the Union. There is no plighted faith which each has not kept. They have stood together in fidelity to the Government, and to each of the States composing the Confederacy. They are bound together by a common duty, a common interest, a common danger and a common honor. North Carolina has largely contributed to the population of our State, and her sons have brought along with them those principles of integrity, honor, obedience to law, and love of well-regulated liberty, for which she is known and admired, and which have imparted so much of worth and prosperity to the States in which her children have settled. It is therefore fit, that now, in this their hour of trial, North Carolina and Alabama should consult and advise together; and his Excellency, the Governor of Alabama, has charged us with a commission to this, our native State, "to consult and advise with his Excellency, the Governor, and with the members of the Legislature, as to what is best to be done to protect the rights, interests and honor of the slaveholding States, and to report the result of such consultation." We feel complimented in accepting the invitation of this General Assembly to appear before them in discharge of the duties imposed upon us.

We believe that the exhibitions of public opinion in Alabama are so marked and distinct as to justify us in declaring that her approaching Convention will withdraw her from the Federal Union. A result, so sad and so pregnant with consequences to herself and to her sister States requires that she should have grave and conclusive reasons for the step; light and transient causes will not justify it; much less should restlessness, passion or ambition influence her action. Her obligations to other States, to the cause of free government and to the civilized world forbid it. Her hopes of reconstructing, with the other States of the South, a well-regulated government which shall "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," alike forbid it.

Our people consider that the Constitution of the United States is the charter of our national rights and duties by which our fathers bound us to the Union, and under which, in its integrity, our people would be content to live, and would envy none the prosperity it brings; but they think that the past and present conduct and apparently settled rule of action of the non-sl

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1861.

THE SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.—It is a painful position of things when, to a great extent, the destinies of a country like what the United States is or ought to be, is in the hands of any one man, no matter how great or how pure, but it is surely a still more mortifying subject of contemplation when we find the balance of its destinies trembling to the touch of such a man as Wm. H. Seward—a man whose long political career has been signalized by a uniform course of attack upon the institutions and equality of one whole section of that country—whose undeniable abilities have been bent to the affecting of this one object,—whose power as political dictator is founded upon the fact that he is the acknowledged head and front, the leader, the tribune of a party created for sectional purposes, and whose success is the triumph of a sectional issue, the declaration of sectional hostility.

Yet although the words of wisdom admonish us to distrust our enemies even when they bring gifts, still such is the earnest desire to see and judge and try what can be done, that all have been willing to give to any propositions that Mr. Seward might offer, a calm and candid examination—an examination in good faith, and upon their own merits. We are sorry to say that this examination reveals nothing practical, nothing satisfactory, nothing likely to lead to any adjustment of existing difficulties.

Passing by all the plausible platitudes of Mr. Seward's speech—his pictures of the evils of disunion, and his desire for the perpetuation of the confederacy, we come to his real ground.

He thinks the Fugitive Slave Law ought to be amended in points wherein it is odious to the North, and then the personal liberty bills contravening the constitution ought to be repealed.

He would go against the abolition of slavery in the States, and would go for amending the constitution so that Congress can never abolish slavery in the States where it now exists.

He says nothing about the District, the forts, dockyards, or other public property, nor the inter-State slave trade.

He thinks that Congress has exclusive power over the territories, to legislate for them, and while he would never cast a vote to carry slavery there or elsewhere on earth, he would vote for such a proposition as that of Senator Rice of Minnesota, if a reservation were inserted that more than the two States proposed should be made out of that large extent of territory. In plain terms Mr. Seward wants Kansas immediately admitted as a non-slaveholding State. He wants all North of 36 deg. 30 min. immediately admitted as a non-slaveholding State, thus ignoring the people of New Mexico and Utah, which are slaveholding communities. He would go for admitting all South of 36 deg. 30 min. as a State slave or free, as the people at the time of admission may determine.

Taking this for what it is worth, we find that Mr. Seward is consistent in saying he would vote for it, while he says he would not vote to carry slavery anywhere on earth. His plan, as we have said, would be directly prohibitive and exclusive of slavery from territory where it now exists north of 36 deg. 30 min. By immediately forming one State out of all the territories South of 36 deg. 30 min., the future *status* of that territory, much of which is suited for the profitable employment of slave labor, would be forever determined against that institution by the few squatters, stragglers and government employees sent into it by Mr. Lincoln.

There is but one thing hinted at which bears any appearance of concession or arrangement, and that is, that he would vote for an amendment of the Constitution whereby Congress would never have the power to abolish slavery in the States. But even this is a sort of contingency. A convention might be called two or three year hence, when these eccentric movements of disunion shall have come to an end, when peace and harmony shall have been restored, and so forth.

Mr. Seward says he would go for the prevention of *John Brown raids*, and for *two* Pacific railroads.

We have endeavored to "boil down" this long and plausible speech of the accomplished and rhetorical Senator from New York. We can find nothing in it that affords a single foot of standing ground. Long before Mr. Seward's convention can be called, on his terms, the game will be up.

He takes ground which distinctly indicates that the policy of the new administration will be one of coercion. From that any one can see that only one result can flow, and that result must be civil war. We agree with the venerable Duff Green, that every energy of the people and their leading men should now be devoted to averting civil war, and that the best way to do this, is to make the opposing forces as nearly equal as possible. The whole South united and giving mutual assistance, may do this. Otherwise she invites war.

Our List.

We take pleasure in returning our thanks to our friends for their efforts to extend our circulation. As an evidence of their kind interest, as well as of the growing demand for the *Journal*, we may mention that this morning's mail brought us orders for seventeen new Daily subscribers and three Weeklies. Of course this increasing demand is measurably due to the desire felt by all, in these exciting times, to get the news, but we are pleased to find that the *Journal* is making its way into portions of the State where it previously had no circulation, or a very limited one. A friend writing us from Washington, N. C., says:—"Your paper is in such demand that I am obliged to write to you nearly every night. I hope that you will not loss your temper in being troubled, even should I continue the frequent remittances until I order fifty copies." We will *try* to keep our tempers, and *think* we will succeed.

We are also under obligations to valued friends at Greenville and other points in the Eastern part of the State. We will endeavour to make the *Journal* worthy of their support.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

The Convention Bill.

A report reached here this morning by passengers, that the Legislature had passed the Convention bill.—Anxious to ascertain the truth of this report, we telegraphed to Raleigh and received the answer which will be found under our telegraphic heading. The Convention bill has not been passed, but strong anti-coercion resolutions have passed their second reading in the House.

A resolution has already been passed, requesting the General and State Governments to leave the forts in *statu quo*, until some arraugement can be made.—*Ib.*

☞ A friend writing from Harrell's Store, New Hanover county, under date of the 14 inst. says:—"I am sorry that Mr. Fulton was not at our flag raising on the memorable 8th. All present were for action, certain; and if all North Carolina is like Upper Black River, and if the Legislature don't soon improve and put on a more healthy complexion, a revolutionary movement among the people could surprise no sensible man."

We are also sorry that pressing duties in these busy times rendered it wholly impossible for us to leave home even for so pleasant a purpose as to join with our friends and fellow-citizens of Upper Black River. Events move so fast that it requires constant attention to keep up with them, and we have consequently been compelled to forego other engagements which ought to have been attended to because they could not be attended to without leaving home.

☞ The Legislature of North Carolina, is trying to talk the convention bill to death. Are the Legislators afraid to move until they hear from Virginia?

The North Carolina Forts.

The following is a description of the two United States forts in North Carolina which have been seized by the State troops. We copy from the New York Herald.—*Baltimore Sun.*

FORT MACON, BEAUFORT, N. C.

Fort Macon protects Beaufort, N. C., and is situated on a bluff on Bogues bank, one and three-fourths of a mile from the city. It commands the entrance to Beaufort harbor, having full sweep of fire on the main channel. The opposite entrance to the harbor is Shackleford bank, one and a half miles across. The fortification is of hexagonal form, has two tiers of guns, one in casemated bomb-proofs, and the other *en barbette*. Its armament consists of twenty thirty-two-pounders, thirty-two twenty-four-pounders, two eighteen-pounders, two twelve-pounders, three field-pieces for flanking defense, twelve flank-howitzers, eight eight-inch howitzers (heavy,) eight eight-inch howitzers (light,) one thirteen-inch mortar, three ten-inch mortars, two Coehorn mortars. Total, eighty-seven guns. The war garrison of the fort is three hundred men. This fort, however, is sadly in need of repairs; the masonry requires pointing in many places; nearly all the iron work, such as doors and window fastenings, are rusted away. One of the wooden bridges across the ditch is decayed, as also the shingled entire slope of the covert way. The shot furnace is useless, the store-rooms need renovation, and the roadway requires to have its embankment repaired, and a new bridge to be built across the canal. The wharf, having its piers undermined by the sea-current, and its wooden superstructure much decayed, requires to be rebuilt. The fortification cost the federal government half a million dollars.

FORT CASWELL, SMITHVILLE, N. C.

Fort Caswell is a first-class fortification, of a hexagonal form, built of massive Northern granite masonry, having two tiers of guns under bombproof casements, and one tier of guns *en barbette*. It is situated at the entrance of Cape Fear river, two miles from Smithville. Its armament consists of twelve thirty-two pounders, twenty-two twenty-four pounders, four eighteen-pounders, four twelve pounders, three field pieces for flanking defenses, six flank howitzers, six eight-inch howitzers (heavy), two ten-inch mortars and two Coehorn mortars—in all eighty-seven guns. The work is surrounded by ditches and advanced works, and is in every particular a first-class work. It cost the federal government $571,000. Its war garrison consists of 400 men.—The work is generally in very good condition. A change is required in its armament, so that more guns may be mounted upon the gorge of the main work of the covered way, as these portions now bear directly upon the channel, which has shifted from the east to the west shore. New platforms for these guns will require to be constructed. The battery Johnston, mounting ten guns, situated at Smithville, with a magazine, is auxiliary to Fort Caswell.

The *Sun* is mistaken about these forts. Fort Macon, has not, to our knowledge, been occupied at all. Fort Caswell has not been occupied, strictly speaking, by State troops, but by citizens, mainly of Brunswick county. That a large sympathy with these citizens exists throughout the State is certain, and it is also certain that even among those who may have thought the movement premature, there is a determination to sustain them if necessary. Gov. Ellis cannot, as Governor of the State, while in the Union, officially recognise the occupation of these forts, which is in truth under any view of the case so far, only a tresspass, the talk about treason and all that to the contrary notwithstanding.

It now appears from the correspondence between the President and Secretary Thompson, that the first dispatch to the papers here stating that the Brooklyn had been ordered on a cruise, supposed destination Charleston, with reinforcements for Fort Sumter was strictly correct, as also was the telegraph stating that this order had been reversed. The truth is that very many of these telegraphic reports which appear to be without authority are strictly true, at the time when sent, but so strange is the state of things at Washington, so wholly are the authorities and Congress without a policy, that the order of one day is pretty certain to be countermanded the next. Somehow all orders leak out. We feel pretty certain that it was designed that the Cutter Forward, under the command of Lieut. Nones should have slipped down with a force for Fort Caswell, but the design was given up when it could no longer be executed secretly, and of course not without a collision.

North Carolina Legislature.

We find that little of public interest has been done in either branch. We notice that on Saturday Mr. Fleming, from the House Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the charter of a Railroad from Dallas to the South Carolina line. Also, favorably on a bill to incorporate New River Canal Co.

On Saturday in the Senate Mr. Hall introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Bank of Wilmington.

Mr. Turner, of Orange, both on Saturday and Monday appears to have been very anxious to get a resolution passed censuring the citizens who occupied Fort Caswell. He didn't get them passed.

On Saturday Mr. Bledsoe introduced strong anti-coercion resolutions.

Monday was devoted to the discussion of the Convention question and the anti-coercion resolutions, but with no definite result. Some gentlemen deem it their especial duty to talk against time—interpose obstacles for the sake of obstruction and making themselves obnoxious generally.

Homicide.

We learn that on Sunday last, 13th inst., an altercation occurred between Messrs. Owen R. Cowan and Jesse B. Bowden, in Rocky Point District, in this county, which resulted in the immediate death of the former.—From all we can gather, the circumstances appear to be as follows: On Sunday Mr. Cowan and Mr. Bowden met at the house of Mr. John Wadkins, and after a while Mr. B. left for the purpose of going home. After going about ¾ of a mile, he looked back and saw Mr. Cowan approaching him, and when he (Cowan) got up to him (Bowden) and after some words passed, Mr. Cowan struck Mr. B. with a large hickory stick three or four times; after being struck the last time Mr. B. closed in, and cut him with a knife in the back below the shoulder blade, from which Mr. Cowan died in about an hour. An examination was held on Tuesday, we believe, before three magistrates, and Mr. Bowden gave $2,000 bail for his appearance at April Superior Court. Mr. Bowden is a young man of peaceable character, and acted for self-protection, as Mr. Cowan is represented to have been a man of violent character, and in the habit of carrying arms. Mr. C. was about forty years old, and leaves a wife and two or three children.

THE $300,000 BILL.—The following is the vote in the House of Commons on the passage of the Bill on the 8th inst., appropriating $300,000 for arming the State:

YEAS—Messrs. Albritton, Autry, Barringer, Barrow, Batchelor, Blue, Booth, Bowman, Branch, Bridgers, Bullock, Burgin, Bynum, Cannady, Cheek, Clarke of C, Cline, Crawford, Davis of B, Davis of H, Davis of M, Ewell, Faison, Fleming, Folk, Foy, Galloway, Green of F, Hall, Harrington, Harris, Hill, Hoke, Jenkins, Jordan, Kallan, Lemmonds, Logan, Love of H, Love of J, McMillan, Marsh, Meares, Merrimon, Mitchener, Mordecai, Newby, Padgett, Pearson, Peebles, Person, Pope, Potts, Ransom, Rogers, Russ, Shaw, Simonton, Slade, Stanford, Tapscott, Ward, Waters, Watson, Waugh, White, Wilkerson, Williams of Nash, Williamson, Withers, Woodard, Wooten and Wright.—73.

NAYS.—Messrs. Carson, Clarke of D, Cowles, Crumpler, Davis of R, Dickson, Farrow, Ferebee, Gaither, Gorrell, Green of C, Green of S, Guthrie, Hanes, Henry, Howard, Horton, Kelly, Latham, Martin, Mendenhall, Patterson, Poindexter, Shober, Whitehurst and Winslow.—26.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a painful accident occurred at Magnolia, Duplin county, on the morning of Saturday, the 12th instant, resulting in the death of a boy or youth some twelve to fifteen years of age, son of Mr. J. W. Johnson, of this county.

It would seem that he had been out gunning along with another school boy, a son of Mr. G. A. McClammy, when, probably in crossing a fence, the gun of the latter went off, lodging the contents in young Johnson, causing his death in the course of the day.

MAN KILLED.—We learn that on Friday evening, a freight train on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, ran over and killed a man named R. A. Johnson. The accident occurred between Leesburg and South Washington. The deceased had been put off the up mail train, and must have staid about the road, or lain down upon the track.

A correspondent sends us a poem, which he says he compozzed awl himself. We give one verse:

A squirrel is a perte burd,
Its got a kurle tale,
He stole awl my daddis korn,
And et it on a rale.

DEATH OF BISHOP COBB.—The aged and eminent Bishop Cobb, of Alabama, died on Friday.

Return of the Star of the West.

The New York *Day Book* of the 13th inst. says:—At an early hour this morning the steamship Star of the West arrived at this port. She was off the bar last night, but owing to the severe snow storm, the Captain deemed it imprudent to attempt to come in. Every one on board returned safe and sound, though some of them appear to have been badly scared, and will hardly make another voyage to the Palmetto State very soon.

The telegraphic accounts respecting the approach of the Star of the West to the Charleston harbor are said by Capt. McGowan, to be strictly correct. When he first sighted the forts, he says a boat came towards him and warned him not to enter, but being on government duty, he paid no attention to the warning, so on he went, keeping his eye steadily on Fort Moultrie.—He was very much surprised when the smoke ascended from Morris Island, and a gun was fired across his bow, little suspecting that guns or men were stationed there. He was within 1¼ miles of the batteries. Still he kept on his way, determined to run in near enough, so that in case the balls took effect, his ship could sink in very low water. In the meantime, the soldiers were arranged, and the supplies designed for Fort Sumter were put on deck, ready to be transferred to small boats, and under protection of the guns of Fort Sumter, could reach their destination.

Still the heavy guns from the batteries on Morris poured upon him, every ball coming nearer and nearer, until one struck him on the larboard bow, about two feet above the water line. Then, too, a fire from Fort Moultrie was opened upon the Star of the West, and not liking the appearance of things, the vessel was stoped by the Captain. At this time an armed vessel, with a schooner in tow, was making across her bow, evidently with a view to cut off his retreat. At this Capt. McGowan became alarmed, and determined to get away as soon as possible. Add to this, the tide was rapidly falling and the Star of the West had a fine chance, if she remained much longer, of being left high and dry on the bar. As the vessel turned round and was making straight to sea, a heavy gun from Morris Island swept so near the ship that it struck terror to the hearts of all on board. Capt. McGowan says if the angle of elevation of that gun had been two inches higher, it would have swept the vessel and killed half the troops on board, as they were all huddled together just where the destruction would have been greatest! Capt. McGowan, when he heard how many guns were fired at him, says he doesn't know but that there were enough of them. The Star of the West managed to get over the bar before the tide was too low, and all on board taking a farewell look at the harbor of Charleston, she stood off to sea and made the best of her way home.

Capt. McGowan converses very freely respecting the trip. He says he thought he was going down to Charleston to do "a big thing," but he confesses that he was mistaken. In reply to a question, if he thought the Charleston fortifications intended to sink his vessel, he says "certainly." "Why," he remarked, "before they began firing, they hoisted a flag, and I knew they meant business." Every body aboard the Star of the West, officers, soldiers, &c., feel a little ashamed of the absurd termination of the voyage, and many are indisposed to repeat it.

The Star of the West remains at anchor in the North River, just off the pier at the foot of Warren street. The officer in command of the troops, who remains aboard, immediately telegraphed to Washington for further orders. Capt. McGowan thinks he will be ordered to return to Charleston, but he says it is no use, except he goes under a powerful convoy. He says the Brooklyn cannot go into the harbor of Charleston if she draws over fifteen feet of water, but once in her guns can demolish Fort Moultrie and the Morris Island batteries.

The Star of the West is not damaged to any extent. She has on board 200 recruits, many of them raw ones, and according to Capt. McGowan not fit for active duty.

Correspondence between Secretary Thompson and the President.

The following correspondence between Secretary Thompson (who has resigned his seat in the Cabinet) and the President belongs to the history of these stirring times:

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1861.

SIR: It is with extreme regret I have just learned that additional troops have been ordered to Charleston. This subject has been frequently discussed in Cabinet Council; and when on Monday night, 31st December ult., the orders for reinforcements to Fort Sumter were countermanded, I distinctly understood from you that no order of the kind would be made without being previously considered and decided in Cabinet. It is true that on Wednesday, January 2d. this subject was again discussed in Cabinet, but certainly no conclusion was reached, and the War Department was not justified in ordering reinforcements without something more than was then said. I learn, however, this morning, for the first time, that the steamer Star of the West sailed from New York last Saturday night with two hundred and fifty men, under Lieut. Bartlett, bound for Fort Sumter. Under these circumstances I feel myself bound to resign my commission, as one of your constitutional advisers, into your hands.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON.

His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1861.

Sir: I have received and accepted your resignation, on yesterday, of the office of Secretary of the Interior.

On Monday evening, 31st December, 1860, I suspended the orders which had been issued by the war and navy departments to send the Brooklyn with reinforcements to Fort Sumter. Of this I informed you on the same evening. I stated to you my reason for this suspension, which you knew, from its nature, would be speedily removed. In consequence of your request, however, I promised that these orders should not be renewed "without being previously considered and decided in cabinet." This promise was faithfully observed on my part. In order to carry it into effect I called a special meeting of the cabinet on Wednesday, 2d Jan., 1861, in which the question of sending reinforcements to Ft. Sumter was amply discussed both by yourself and others. The decided majority of opinions was against you. At this moment the answer of the South Carolina "commissioners" to my communication to them of 31st December was received and read. It produced much indignation among the members of the cabinet. After a further brief conversation I employed the following language: "It is now all over, and reinforcements must be sent." Judge Black said, at the moment of my decision, that after this letter the cabinet would be unanimous, and I heard no dissenting voice. Indeed, the spirit and tone of the letter left no doubt on my mind that Fort Sumter would be immediately attacked, and hence the necessity of sending reinforcements there without delay.

Whilst you admit "that on Wednesday, January 2d, this subject was again discussed in cabinet," you say, "but certainly no conclusion was reached, and the War Department was not justified in ordering reinforcements without something more than was then said." In this your recollection is entirely different from that of your four oldest colleagues in the cabinet. Indeed, my language was so unmistakable that the Secretaries of War and the Navy proceeded to act upon it without any further intercourse with myself than what you heard, or might have heard me say. You had been so emphatic in opposing these reinforcements that I thought you would resign in consequence of my decision. I deeply regret that you have been mistaken in point of fact, though I firmly believe honestly mistaken.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. Jacob Thompson.

From the Newbern Progress—Extra.
Great Fire in Newbern—Immense Loss of Property.

NEWBERN, TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1861.

An immense fire occurred in this town this morning. It originated we are informed between Messrs. C. A. Hart, Bro. & Co.'s large Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory, corner of Broad and Middle streets, and the City Restaurant, kept by Mr. R. Wilkins, and formerly occupied by Mr. F. Bangert. In a short time both these buildings were in flames, and adjoining ones in immediate danger.

The Court House was soon enveloped with fire, and being a three story building and but few of our citizens being present it was thought useless to try to save it.—The old town clock chimed out the hour of five, but a moment after the whole roof of the building was falling in.

Before 6 o'clock large numbers of people were collected around the Court House, and exerted themselves with determined vigor to arrest the progress of the fire.

The flames spread rapidly to the store and dwelling house of Mr. N. Tisdale, when the progress of the fire was stopped in that direction by the fire-proof building of Mr. C. H. Jones, with great exertions and energy on the part of our citizens.

The store of Mr. Philips, on the West corner, and Mr. Fulford, on the North corner, and Mr. William's Bakery on the East corner of Broad and Middle streets, and the market-house in the middle of Broad street narrowly escaped the devouring element, with several others, among which was the residence of Mr. Graham.

Our citizens labored hard and finally checked the flames under many disadvantages. The fire, being up in the centre of the town, some distance from the river, no water could be got, excepting that in the pumps and they were soon nearly all drained.

The property consumed was considerable. The Messrs. Hart & Co.'s stock alone we heard estimated at $15,000, on which there was a very moderate insurance.

We will give particulars of loss in to-morrow's Progress.

The thickness of the walls prevented the Court House from caving in.

At 8 o'clock the town was supposed to be out of all danger.

ARMING NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh (N. C.) *State Journal* says it is authorised to state that a gentleman of Granville, and one of Halifax, would each be one of a hundred to give $1,000, to arm the State. A gentleman of Wake says that he will make the third.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the citizens of Caintuck District, at which nearly every citizen was present, Jan. 9th, 1861, John W. Pridgen was called to the chair, and B. F. Keith appointed secretary. The chairman in a brief manner explained the objects of the meeting to be for the purpose of forming an Independent Military Company, and take into consideration the state of public affairs.

A committee consisting of John T. Moore, W. C. Tinnin, and A. Pridgen, were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting;—reported through their chairman the following, which, after being discussed and advocated at length by the mover, John T. Moore, T. J. Pridgen, of Texas, Rev. L. F. Williams, and others, were adopted without a dissenting voice:

1st. That the times are momentous and demand the immediate action of the people.

2nd. That the Legislature of N. C. in failing to call a convention of the people and to arm the military of the State has proved itself inadequate to the exigencies of the times.

3rd. That if the Legislature will not call a convention of the people, the people themselves should take the matter in hand and hold one immediately.

4th. That as there is no military organization in the State, we will at once raise an Independent Volunteer Company in this District, (and arm ourselves thes best we can) for the better protection of our rights.

5th. That any person in this District who is not willing, at whatever sacrifice, to defend the rights and interest of this District, and, consequently of the County, State and South, is not fit to live therein, and is hereby requested to leave at once.

6th. That the course of our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Warren Winslow, meets our hearty approval, and should he resign his commission in his present capacity, where his eminent patriotism can do us no more good, and return to his constituents, we will receive him with the plaudit well done thou faithful, just and able servant.

7th. That the cause of South Carolina is that of the South.

In response to the 4th resolution, 37 patriotic sons of Caintuck immediately enrolled their names, and proceeded to organize by electing John T. Moore, Captain; John W. Pridgen, 1st Lieut.; D. J. Corbett, 2d Lieut.; A Pridgen, 3d Lieut.; G. W. Corbett, 1st Seargent, &c., and passed the following:

Resolved, That we will have no other uniform than such as our wives and mothers can make.

Proceedings of the meeting ordered to be published in the Wilmington papers, and then adjourned.

JOHN W. PRIDGEN, Chn'n

B. F. KEITH, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In an editorial of the Wilmington *Herald* of Friday last, opening with "The Seizure of our Forts and the Plot of Mr. Yancey carried out," the editor goes on to say that as a public journalist he must protest against the illegal and unjustifiable conduct of those citizens who have gone to the aid of the men who now possess the forts at the mouth of our River.—He says that nine tenths of the community are opposed to their course.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I have not heard of any vote being taken, and until a vote has been taken, and the question is so decided, I may be permitted to give it as my opinion that a majority of the people in this community think it due to the honor and safety of North Carolina that the possession of these forts should be retained by her citizens until the State decides freely for herself whether she will secede or what other course she will pursue.

The Editor further says that there is no excuse for our course if Federal troops are on their way to take our forts. From this I must suppose that he is willing for our enemies to fill up those forts so they may have a place of refuge ready and near, from which to attack the gallant State of South Carolina, so as to give her as much trouble as possible, and perhaps hereafter cost the State of North Carolina half of her men in the effort to capture them in the event of it being necessary for her to do so.

He says again, that it is the imperative duty of the Governor of the State to *vindicate her honor and integrity in this matter*.

Can it be that he wants the Governor to hang us for spending our time and money, and risking our lives in doing what we consider best to protect our good old mother State from an insulting menace by troops whose presence could only be a threat, and might shortly be an act of hostility? We had every reason to believe that these troops were on their way for our shores.

If the Editor or any one else is anxious to have us tried for treason, the names of the men of Brunswick and Wilmington who held the forts can easily be obtained by calling on the Secretary of the Minute Men.

I think that such articles as the one referred to are likely to do much harm by strengthening the hands of the Black Republicans. How much they like them is shown by the eagerness with which they re-publish them in the columns of their newspapers. In times like these, men should show their hands before the enemy comes, so that we may know who to depend upon when he does come.

CASWELL.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Agreeably to previous notice, a portion of the citizens of Glisson's District, in the county of Duplin, assembled at the Baptist Church, in said District, on the 12th inst., for the purpose of considering the present political condition of ourselves and our country. When, upon motion, William J. Houston, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Henry R. Kornegay was appointed Secretary.

The Divine guidance was implored in a most fervent prayer offered by Rev. Henry R. Kornegay.

On motion, the meeting resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the transaction of business. By request, William A. Allen, Esq., addressed the meeting in his usual *plain*, augmentative style, reviewing the action of our Government from the commencement of the causes of our difficulties, and proving most *conclusively* that the Federal Govrnment is entirely insufficient to afford us that protection which, as good and loyal citizens, we are entitled to.

William J. Houston, Esq., was next called for, who responded in one of the most logical, and at times, the most soul-stirring speeches in vindication of the right of secession, to which we have ever listened.

After which there was a call made by Harget Kornegay, Sr., to the citizens to organize a Company of Minute Men. There were thirty gentlemen who came forward promptly and enrolled their names, and then proceeded to the election of their officers. The Company is composed of good and true men, who will discharge their duties promptly.

After the organization of the Company, at the suggestion of Mark Heathly, Esq., a proposition was made for all the voters who were in favor of prompt and immediate secession to come into a line, when sixty persons, (the entire number of voters present,) immediately walked into line with much enthusiasm.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to furnish a copy of the proceedings to the Wilmington *Journal*, with a request to publish. WM. J. HOUSTON, Chm'n.

HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A correspondent in the Journal of yesterday, in referring to the statement of the New York Herald as to the refusal of ship owners to take coal from Philadelphia to Charleston, appears to have misunderstood the *reason* of that refusal, and construed into an *insult* what was simply the result of caution.—Under existing circumstances the chance of hostilities breaking out in the harbor of Charleston is regarded as imminent, and consequently the risk to shipping great. This, mercantile men will fully understand, but others, like your correspondent, might put a different construction upon it, and thus sectional feeling, already too high, be unnecessarily increased. MERCHANT.

A United Voice from Washington.

Below we present the respectful solicitations of all the Democratic members of Congress from this State, says the State Journal, for a call of a Convention of the people on Federal Relations. The people have demanded it, and the large majority of their Representatives in the General Assembly are for it, and now the majority of our Representatives in Congress urge it. How long will this just demand be delayed? Or *must the people call it themselves?*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1861.

To the Members of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

In response to enquiries severally made of us, by members of the General Assembly, we would respectfully say to you, that in our opinion, the present condition of the country renders it important that a Convention of the people of North Carolina should be called, to take into consideration our existing Federal Relations.

With the greatest respect,

THOS. BRAGG,
T. L. CLINGMAN,
L. O'B. BRANCH,
BURTON CRAIGE,
WARREN WINSLOW,
THOS. RUFFIN,

We understand the Hon. W. N. H. Smith also favors the immediate call of a State Convention.

Extract

From the Report made to the Lot-Holders in Oakdale Cemetery, January 14th.

Interments in 1860.....81
Re-interments "....27

Of the 81 interments, the ages were as follows:

Under 1 year.....23
From 1 to 5.....14
" 5 to 10.....3
" 10 to 20.....3
" 20 to 30.....7
" 30 to 40.....9
" 40 to 50.....9
" 50 to 60.....6
" 60 to 70.....4
" 70 to 80.....3

5 were buried in January, 5 in February, 7 in March, 7 in April, 9 in May, 2 in June, 9 in July, 1 in August, 7 in September, 12 in October, 6 in November, 4 in December.

39 were born in Wilmington, 19 in other parts of North Carolina, 2 in South Carolina, 3 in Virginia, 2 in New York, 1 in Massachusetts, 1 in Connecticut, 1 in Pennsylvania, 2 in England, 1 in Scotland, 7 in Ireland, 4 in Germany, 1 in Madeira.

7 died of consumption, 2 by accident, 1 drowned, 1 complaints 8, pneumonia 7, [illegible] 1, bowel fever 1, spasms 2, paralysis 1, bilious fever 1, congestive chill 2, rheumatism 1, diarrhœa [illegible], 1, typhoid fever 1, disease of brain 2, [illegible] 1, congestion 1, hooping cough 5, neuralgia 1, erysipelas [illegible], 1, scarlet fever 2, liver complaint 2, croup 1, stillborn 2, unknown 13.

A. A. BROWN, Sec. & Treas.

Conservative Meeting at the Theatre.

In obedience to the call contained in the following notice, to wit:

"Conservative Meeting.

All citizens desirous of averting a revolutionary dissolution of the Union, and who are anxious to adopt some plan for the accomplishment of that object are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Theatre this evening, at 7½ o'clock, when the resolutions offered by Mr. Crittenden, in the U. S. Senate, will be read"—the citizens of Wilmington assembled at the Theatre, at half past 7 o'clock P. M., when, on motion of Thos. H. Wright, Esq., General James Owen was called to the Chair.

Gen. Owen begged leave to decline the honor, on account of serious indisposition, and nominated Alfred Martin, Esq., who was unanimously called to the Chair, and, on motion, Mr. James S. Green was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having declared the meeting duly organized and ready for business, F. D. Poisson, who was loudly called for, addressed the meeting, and in a few appropriate and patriotic remarks, which were heartily responded to, submitted the following series of resolutions, viz:

MR. CRITTENDEN'S RESOLUTIONS.

In Senate, Jan. 3d, Mr. Crittenden introduced the following preamble and resolutions as a basis of settlement:

WHEREAS, The Union is in danger, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for Congress to concur by the requisite majority, so as to enable it to take such measures to recommend to the States such amendments to the Constitution as are necessary to avoid danger.

WHEREAS, In so great an emergency, the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard: Therefore,

Resolved, That provisions be made by law, without delay, for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to them the following resolution:

Whereas, Alarming dissentions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States, as to the right of the common territory of the United States, and it is eminently desirous and proper that the discussions be settled by constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace.

Resolved, That by the Senate and House of Representatives the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States.

First—In all the territories now or hereafter acquired north of lat. 36 deg. 30 min., slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the territory south of that latitude slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of Territorial Government during its continuance. All the territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State may prescribe.

Second—Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the States permitting slavery.

Third—Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while it exists in Virginia and Maryland, or either; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or members of Congress, whose duty requires them to live in the District of Columbia, bringing slaves there, and holding them as such.

Fourth—Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable river, or sea.

Fifth—Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner, who shall apply, the full value for a fugitive slave, in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases, the owner shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue was made; and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth—No further amendment or amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

Jas. G. Burr, Esq., was next called for.

A few months ago, said he, processions moved along our streets, bearing transparencies, upon which were inscribed, "The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws." That was his position now, because he saw no reason for changing.—If, however, our rights could not be given us, he was for rallying to the standard of North Carolina, as one of her sons, and as he believed all of her sons *should* do, and would do.

Mr. Burr's remarks were well received.

Geo. Davis, Esq., being next called for, arose, and after paying a compliment to Mr. Burr and the "Battery of brilliant eyes" furnished on this occasion by the ladies exclusively, said that his position upon the great questions agitating the country at this time was precisely the same as that he took occasion to state at a previous meeting held in the City Hall, a few weeks since, declaring his devotion to the Union—a Union of fairness, justice and equality.

Whatever, said he, the dangers are now, the time had come when a *final* settlement of all disturbing questions must be demanded and made, and to that end he favored a convention of the State, and the Southern States.

Mr. Davis made an appeal in favor of caution. Deliberation was not cowardice, as he showed by a reference to the history of Major McLeod at Moore's Creek who advised caution and deliberation on the night before the battle, but when the contest came was the foremost who fighting fell. Secession he believed to be revolution, and when the government does trample upon our rights, he favoured revolution.

He spoke of the horrors of revolution illustrated by the bloody scenes enacted during the reign of terror in France. He thought that patriots could settle this sectional difficulty in which we are now involved, but that politicians could not or would not. He avowed his belief that if disruption must come, the position of North Carolina was with a *Southern* and not a Central Confederacy.

Mr. Davis concluded his very eloquent effort by offering the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the Resolutions as read, generally known as the "Crittenden Resolutions," as a basis for the settlement of the present deplorable disturbances of our country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of this State, requesting and urging on them to use all honorable means for the settlement of the questions now dividing the people of this Union, upon that, or some similar basis.

Dr. J. H. Dickson then followed, deprecating secession as a disunion of the South, and as inadequate to remedy the evils complained of by the South. If the North would not listen to the united demand of the South then the fifteen Southern States would be justified in snapping the bonds that binds us to the North.

Upon the call of Mr. Parsley the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the star-spangled Banner.

Alabama Ordinance of Secession.

An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and the other States United under a compact styled the United States of America.

Whereas, the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hanibal Hamlin to the office of President and Vice-President of the United States of America, by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions, peace and security of the people of the States of Alabama, following upon the heels of the many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States by many of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in adopting prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security.

Therefore, be it declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, That the State of Alabama now withdraws, and is hereby withdrawn from the Union, known as the United States of America, and henceforth ceases to be one of the said United States; that she is, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and independent State.

SECTION. 2. *And be it further declared and ordained by the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled*, That all powers over the territory of the said State, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, be, and they are hereby withdrawn from the said Government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama. And as it is the desire and purpose of the people of Alabama to meet the slaveholding States of the South who approve of such purpose, in order to frame and revise a form of government upon a permanent basis, upon the principles of the Government of the United States.—

Be it also Resolved, by the People of Alabama in Convention assembled, That the states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, be and are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama, by their delegates, in Convention, on the 4th day of February Next, at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consultation with each other, as the most effectual mode of securing concerted, harmonious action, in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for the common peace and security.

And be it further Resolved, That the President of this Convention, be and is hereby instructed to transmit forthwith a copy of the foregoing Preamble, Ordinance and Resolutions to the Governors of the several States named in the said resolutions.

Done, by the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, at Montgomery, this, the 11th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and s

Letter from Vice-President Breckinridge.

Kentucky Urged to Call a State Convention.

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States, has addressed a letter to Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, approving of his course in convening the Legislature of that State, and expressing the opinion that "no thorough and satisfactory plan will be proposed to the States by the Congress. All efforts for this purpose have disclosed differences too radical to admit of agreement."

Mr. Breckinridge next refers to the fact that the Senate committee of thirteen had been unable to unite upon any satisfactory plan, and then proceeds to speak of the propositions of Mr. Crittenden as "conceived in a spirit of patriotic concession." All these propositions, however, except the tetrritorial question, Mr. Breckinridge considers, are but declaratory of the present constitution, and therefore there is concession neither upon the one side nor the other. The free States are only asked to agree that they will never use their growing power to deprive the South of existing rights, which are essential to its safety. On the territorial question embraced in Mr. Crittenden's plan, however, Mr. Breckinridge thinks that a vast concession to the North is made, and his views on this point, as well as that of coercion, we quote at length, as follows:

"The Southern States assert, with great unanimity, the right of all the States to enter the common Territories with their property of whatever kind, including slaves, and to have it protected by the common government. This right is sustained by a highly respectable class of opinion in the Northern States, and has been affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal known to the constitution. It does not fall within the scope of this letter to re-argue the question. I treat it as a settled right, upon which the argument has been exhausted.

"Mr. Crittenden's territorial amendment offers, so far as the Southern States and their slave property are concerned, to yield this right in three-fourths of the existing territory to save it in the remaining fourth. The citizens of the Northern States and their property are to be protected in *all* the Territory—the citizens of the Southern States with their property *in one fourth of it*. Prohibition of slave property north of 36 deg. 30 min.—recognition and protection of it south of that line—and the rule to apply to all territory hereafter acquired—this is the principle of the proposed amendment. And the last named feature is vital. If the territorial question can be settled at all, it should be settled for all time, and locked up in the constitution. Otherwise there can be no hope of exemption from incessant anti-slavery agitation, and the country would soon be thrown again into the midst of political and financial convulsions. The Southern States cannot afford to be shut off from all possibility of expansion towards the tropics by the hostile action of the federal government.

"I am sure that this plan of adjustment has been offered, not as the full measure of our rights, but as a patriotic concession, with the hope of obtaining promptly security and peace. In view of the knowledge we have of the progress of political anti-slavery opinion, and of the manner in which the federal government may be employed by hostile influences, it falls far short of what would be required in forming an original scheme of government, or even in reconstructing the old one.—After the experience we have had of the practical working of the system, I find it difficult to cherish a well-grounded hope of permanent security except by the introduction of some element which would give the South the power of self-protection.

"I cannot suppose that Kentucky would consider her rights, interests and honor safe under any settlement less thorough than this proposed by Mr. Crittenden.—Any attempt to emasculate it by excluding from its scope after acquiring territory, or by failing to recognize and protect slave property south of the line by language as clear and explicit as that employed to prohibit it north of the line, or by veiling its provisions in ambiguous phrases, could only result in new agitations and convulsions. I believe that Kentucky wants a thorough settlement or none, and one that any plain man and honest mind can understand.

"I have not referred to the personal liberty bills of the northern States, because they are the subjects of State action; nor to various propositions concerning the fugitive slave law, because they relate only to legislative action; nor to the question concerning the right of sojourn and transit with slave property; nor to several schemes of constitutional amendment which demand more for the South than the plan of Mr. Crittenden. I have said that, in my opinion, no thorough and satisfactory amendments will be proposed to the States by Congress; and I have taken the plan which concedes most to the northern States, and which presents the least that I suppose any portion of the South would accept. And now, sir, I tell you that the republicans in Congress, and I fear in the country, will never adopt it. They will not recognize in any form, directly or indirectly, property in slaves. They will outlaw from the protection of the common government property to the value of four thousand millions of dollars, and which is interwoven with the very structure of society in nearly half the States of the Union. They intend that the South shall never have any portion in the territory of the Union. Their fixed policy is to wield the federal government for anti-slavery purposes, and to crush all opposition by arms. I am not mistaken as to the purposes of the resolute and controlling spirits of that organization at this capital.

"At an early day in the session, a number of gentlemen, fearing that no suitable guarantees could be proposed by Congress, began to look to the States and the people. The republicans having control of the northern States, our friends there were, of course, unable to move. An earnest effort was made here to secure a convention of all the southern States. The plan could not command the requisite support, and was lost in the rapid progress of events. Next, a more hopeful movement was set on foot, looking to an immediate conference of the border slaveholding States, (embracing Tennessee and North Carolina,) with the view to unite their counsels and avert the danger of civil war; but here, also, the obstacles proved insurmountable, and the time for such action has passed. Each of these States, therefore, must decide for itself the attitude it will occupy in this emergency.

"The immediate question now presented, is peace or war. Whether the right of a State or States to dissolve connections with the federal system be a reserved right, or one growing out of the constitution, or the right of revolution, the great fact lies before us, that the act has been done; and we are not permitted to doubt that in a few weeks seven or eight States, containing a larger population than the thirteen colonies at the epoch of the Revolution, will have withdrawn from the Union and declared their independence. Under whatever name disguised, a collision of arms with them will be war.—The dominant party here, rejecting everything, proposing nothing, are pursuing a policy which, under the name of "enforcing the laws" and "punishing traitors," threatens to plunge the country into all the calamities of civil war.

"The federal Union cannot be preserved by arms.—The attempt would unite the Southern States in resistance, while in the North a great multitude of true and loyal men never would consent to shed the blood of our people in the name and under the authority of a violated compact. A serious collision upon existing issues would destroy whatever hope may yet remain of preserving or restoring the Union. An attempt to hold it together by the bayonet would exceed anything yet recorded in the annals of human madness and folly. It would bring on a war of unexampled ferosity, in which every vital principle of the Union would disappear forever. If the south should succeed in maintaining her independence, the feuds and animosities engendered by the contest between the sections would be transmitted to succeeding generations, while, if she should be subjugated, the government would become in form and in fact consolidated, and would soon reach the usual historical termination in a military despotism. But her subjugation is impossible without extermination—and that is impossible.

"And yet the danger of civil war is imminent, unless it shall be arrested by prompt and energetic action. If, before the passions of men become aroused, and a series of untoward events drift us into strife, Kentucky and the other border States shall calmly and firmly present a united front against it, I believe it may be arrested.—Fifteen States are potent to prevent war. This too, would strengthen all the true men in the Northern States who resist the atrocious policy. Upon this question let us annihilate party. The force party believe that Kentucky and other Southern States are seriously divided on this subject. Unless this can be quickly shown to be a delusion, it may become the parent of a brood of woes.

"The wisdom of the Legislature will, doubtless, provide whatever is needful; yet at a time like this it becomes the duty, as it is the right, of every man to express his opinions, and as one citizen of the common wealth I give my voice for a State convention. It is only by the direct action of the several States in their sovereign capacity that anything effectual can now be done; and for one, I desire that Kentucky may have an opportunity to determine, in the most solemn manner, her judgment of her rights and her attitude in the present condition of affairs. She has not been an inactive nor inglorious member of the confederacy; she is in the presence of great and startling events, and it is not her nature to sit in listless apathy, borne along by rapid currents, without the power to direct her course. Let her have the opportunity, through her chosen representatives, of deciding upon the prospect of reuniting all the States in a constitutional Union; or, if that shall be impossible, let her be in a position to determine her own destiny."

PENNSYLVANIA SPEAKS.—The following resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature on Saturday, by a vote of 56 to 26. Read it:

Resolved, That we affirm the doctrines of the Chicago platform as expressing the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania, and that we have no reason to ignore it. We do not believe that anything in our political condition demands concessions on our part.

Immediately after the adoption of the foregoing resolution, another was offered by Mr. Bowyer, of Berks, for the appointment of a select committee to report a bill to repeal portions of laws of Pennsylvania nullifying the fugitive slave law of Congress. This resolution was indefinitely postponed, by—yeas 49, nays 26! Thus answers Pennsylvania to the petition 456 feet long for the repeal of these acts! Will they not all answer in like manner?—*Petersburg Express.*

ANOTHER U. S. MAN-OF-WAR REPORTED TO BE LOST.—There is reason to fear that the U. S. sailing sloop-of-war Levant has gone down with all hands on board.

For the last four weeks, apprehension of her loss has been generally gaining currency in the Navy, and the news received by the Department at Washington on Friday, to the effect that the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron had not ordered her to stop at any intermediate ports between Honolula and Panama, has removed the few hopes of her safety that existed.—She had been cruising for some time around the Sandwich Islands, showing the American flag occasionally at different seaboard cities, and had sailed for headquarters of the Squadron at Panama to replenish her stores and provisions, when last heard from. For over forty days the naval officers and sailors at the latter place were rather anxious about her, and the California mail some weeks since brought intelligence of her probable destination. The Levant is a sailing sloop-of-war of the third class, ranking with the Vandalia, Cyane and St. Louis.

Two patriotic young gentlemen from Wilson, N. C., Dr. R. G. Barham and Lafayette Barnes, started to Charleston yesterday for the purpose of offering their services to the President of South Carolina.—*Rough Notes.*

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PRESIDING ELDER.

Dec. 29, 30,	Magnolia Circuit,	Magnolia.
Jan. 5, 6,	Whiteville "	Whiteville.
" 12, 13,	North East "	Lillington.
" 19, 20,	Sampson "	Hall's.
" 26, 27,	Topsail, "	Meadow Bridge.
Feb. 2, 3,	Wilmington,	Front Street.
" 9, 10,	Elizabeth Circuit,	Carver's Creek.
" 16, 17,	Duplin "	Charity Chapel.
" 23, 24,	Smithville "	Zoar.
March 2, 3,	Bladen "	Andrew Chapel.
" 9, 10,	Onslow, "	Richlands.
" 16, 17,	Wilmington,	Fifth Street.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEED.

JUST RECEIVED FROM D. LANDRETH & SONS. the most reliable Seed Growers in the country, a full supply of NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of a variety of Beans, Peas, Asparagus, Roots, Onion Setts, White and Red Clover Seed, Blue Grass, and a general assortment of small Seed. Also, Flower Seeds and Hyacinth Bulbs. For sale by WALKER MEARES,

Nov. 24. 45 Market street.

SWORN TESTIMONY.

SCROON LAKE, Essex Co., N. Y., February 6, 1858.

WM. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.—*Dear Sir:* Having used your Hair Coloring or Restorative, and having been much pleased with it, I take pleasure in making the following statement: From the effects of a severe fit of sickness when about eighteen years of age my hair commenced turning grey, and so continued to grow until *it became perfectly white*, being very harsh and coarse. Last summer I reached my fifty-third year, when I was induced by a friend to purchase two bottles of Heimstreet's Hair Restorative prepared by you. I commenced using it according to directions, and *in a few days was* surprised to find that my hair from the roots outward was turning back to its original color. It so continued to grow until it was as truly brown and glossy as it was before, in my youthful days, and *is now fully restored to its original color.* MYLA SEAMAN.

Essex Co., ss: Myla Seaman came before me and was duly sworn, and says that the above statement is true, this 9th day of Feb. 1858.

JOEL F. POTTER, Justice of the Peace.

Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable, the original* and *only reliable* Hair Restorative. Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Dec. 26. 93—1m-d&w.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1860.—207&37-eowly.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the evening of the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. B. Grier, Rev. WM. A. WOOD, of Rowan county, to Miss M. NOLIE COSTIN, daughter of Miles Costin, Esq.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., after a protracted illness, Mr. ROBERT W. GIBBS, aged 54 years.

This morning, (16th inst.,) at 1 A. M., near Wrightsville Sound, Mr. BUCKNER STOKLEY, in the 81st year of his age.

STRAY COW.

TAKEN UP at the residence of the subscriber, at Sandy Run, in New Hanover county, on the 31st of December last, a RED COW, with long, keen horns. The marks are a crop and under slope in the right ear, and a crop and half-crop in the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges. H. BATSON.

Sandy Run, Jan. 17th, 1861. 21-3t*

IN STORE.

200 BALES superior Eastern Hay;
150 " " New York Hay;
5,000 bushels prime White Corn;
1.000 " White Oats, for Seed;
500 " Black " " "
1,000 " Wheat Bran;
100 " Cow Peas;
20 boxes Tobacco, extra quality;
100 bbls. Flour.

Jan. 15. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

TO ARRIVE.

250 BBLS. FLOUR.

Jan. 15. STOKLEY & ODDHAM.

N. C. LARD.

FOR SALE BY

Dec. 22. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

ONION SETTS AND FLOWER SEEDS

EXPECTED NEXT WEEK.

LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, Pharmaceutist.

Jan. 15.

LIME ARRIVED.

1436 CASKS JUST RECEIVED, and now landing.—For sale in lots to suit, by

Jan. 3d, 1861. CLARK & TURLINGTON.

PLANTING POTATOES.

400 BBLS. YELLOW PLANTING POTATOES.—For sale by

Jan. 15. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

SIGHT EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. For sale by

Jan. 12. W. H. McRARY & CO.

RUNAWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS on last Saturday night, the following negroes, viz: PETER, FLILLIS and LAVENIA. Peter is very stout built, weighs about 190 pounds, is about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 25 years old; he formerly belonged to Mr. N. F. Nixon, of New Hanover county. Ellis is about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, jet black, and weighs about 175 pounds; he formerly belonged about Newbern, N. C., where his wife now lives, but more recently to Mr. C. B. Chadwick, of Brunswick county, who owns his brother.—Lavenia is a very stout woman, weighs about 150 pounds, is 20 years old, and formerly belonged to Mr. J. M. Fennell, of Sampson county.

Any person taking up either, or all of the above negroes and returning them to the subscribers in Wilmington, or confining them in jail so that we can get them, will be liberally rewarded. BARDEN & PETERSON.

Jan. 14, 1860. 108&21-tf

CANDLES—CANDLES.

30 BOXES ADAMANTINE, in store and for sale by

Jan. 7, 1861. T. H. McKOY & CO.

EASTERN HAY.

100 BALES GOOD NEW CROP HAY at $1 25 per 100 lbs. from wharf—cash. For sale by

Jan. 11. HATHAWAY & CO.

MANHOOD,
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, producing Impotency Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post-paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

July 17, 1860. 180&33—1y

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, all of the different varieties of

GARDEN SEEDS,

adapted to this soil and climate. The assortment is extensive, and embraces all the kinds usually planted in a Southern Vegetable Garden. All of which will be sold as low as at any other establishment in North Carolina.

☞ Orders from Country Merchants solicited.

LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, Druggist,

Jan. 15. Under the City Hotel.

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cane, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600, N. York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, an twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. ☜

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. I wil stand any climate.

Feb. 1, 1860. 126&23-1y

CASH ADVANCES.

WE will make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to consignment of our friends at Liverpool, direct or via New York, on such terms as will be satisfactory to holders desiring to realize. O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

December 15.—d&wtf.

BAR AND RESTAURANT,

Front Street, North of the Bank of Cape Fear and opposite the Bank of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened as above a BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.—OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc. MEALS at all hours.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE OYSTERS well served.

HENRY WEBB.

Oct. 8th, 1860.—28&7-tf ☞ Herald please copy.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

3.000 BAGS GOOD QUALITY, now being landed ex. Brig "Union State," direct from Rio de Janeiro, for sale in lots of ten bags and upwards, for cash, or its equivalent. O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 10, 1860. 81—d&w-tf

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and appproved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years of relief, as the numerous who had given up all hopes my possession show. unsolicited certificates in ed to the temperament of The dose must be adapted used in such quantities as to the individual taking it, and act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Fever and Ague*, and may be used successfully as an *Ordinary Family Medicine*. It will cure *SICK HEADACHE*, (as thousands can testify) *in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.*

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, part of the alimentary canal, and are in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *Derangements of the Stomach, Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body*, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of *Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache*, or *Weight in the Head*, all *Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children, Scrofulous Humors* or *Adults, Rheumatism*, a great *Purifier* of the *Blood*, and many diseases too numerous to mention in this advertisement. *Dose, 2 to 4 PILLS.*

PRICE 2 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 208 Broadway, New York.

March 24, 1860. 171&31—1y

WACHOVIA FAMILY FLOUR.

WE HAVE just received from Wachovia Mills, a supply of FAMILY FLOUR—fresh ground. For sale by

Jan. 11. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

W. M. BIZZELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 23d 1830. 41-tf

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.30	@	32	Liquors, ℔ gall, (domestic.			
BEEF CATTLE,				Whiskey,	.28	@	35
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00	N. E. Rum,	.35	@	40
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00	Gin,	.37	@	45
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each.				Brandy,	.40	@	50
2nd hand	1 00	@	1 65	do. Apple,	.65	@	98
New	1 95	@	2 00	do. Peach,	1 00	@	1 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				NAVAL STORES,			
Tallow	.16	@	18	Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Adamantine	.20	@	24	*Virgin	0 00	@	1 68
Sperm	.35	@	50	Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 10
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				Hard,	0 00	@	1 10
Java	.17	@	20	Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 55
Laguayra	.14	@	15	do. in order,	0 00	@	1 75
Rio	15½	@	16½	Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 50
St. Domingo	.14	@	15	Rosin, Pale,	2 00	@	2 75
COTTON, ℔ lb.				do. No. 1,	1 25	@	1 50
ord. to mid'g	.11	@	11¾	do. No. 2,	0 95	@	1 00
strict mid'g	.00	@	12	do. No. 3,	85	@	87½
good mid'g	.00	@	12¼	Spirits Turp.,			
COTTON BAGGING,				℔ gallon	.34	@	35½
℔ yard	13¼	@	14	Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
Rope, ℔ lb	7¼	@	7½	NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
CORN MEAL,				Cut,		3½	@ 4
℔ bushel	75	@	80	Wrought,	.10	@	12½
DOMESTICS,				OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9	Sperm,	2 00	@	2 25
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.19½	@	20	Linseed, raw,	1 15	@	1 20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.00	@	20	do. boiled,	1 15	@	1 25
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55	PEA NUTS, bushl	00	@	1 15
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				POTATOES,			
Mullets	6 00	@	7 00	Sweet, ℔ bush.	70	@	75
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00	Irish, do.,	00	@	1 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00	do. ℔ bbl.,	1 75	@	2 00
do. No. 3	6 50	@	8 50	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
Herrings, East	3 00	@	3 50	N. C. Bacon,			
Dry Cod,				Hams,		14½	@ 15
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50	Middlings,	.00	@	13
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,				Shoulders,	.12	@	12
Family	0 00	@	8 25	Hog round,		12½	@ 13
Superfine	0 00	@	8 00	Western Bacon,			
Fine	0 00	@	7 75	Middlings,		12½	@ 13
Cross	0 00	@	7 50	Shoulders,		10½	@ 11
GLUE, ℔ lb.	.12	@	20	N. C. Lard,		13	@ 13½
GUNNY BAGS,	.10	@	18	West'n do.		12½	@ 13
GUANO, Peruvian,				Butter,		20	@ 27
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½	Cheese,		12	@ 12½
1 ton and upwards, per ton,	60	00		PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
Super. Lime	@50	00		City Mess,	.22	50	@23 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25		Clear do.	00	00	@00 00
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00	Butt,	.17	00	@18 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,				Beef, Mess,	11	50	@16 00
Corn	60	@	63½	do. Fulton Market,	.19	00	@20 00
Oats	.42	@	45	POULTRY,			
Pease, Cow	80	@	85	Chickens, live,	15	@	25
Do. B. Eye	0 95	@	1 00	do. dead,	.00	@	00
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00	Turkeys, live,	.75	@	1 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00	do. dead,	12	@	15
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00	SHEEP, ℔ head,			
do., clean, ℔ lb.			4½	Lambs,	1 50	@	2 25
HIDES, ℔ lb.,				Mutton,	1 50	@	2 25
Green		5½	@ 6	SALT,			
Dry		7¾	@ 9	Alum, ℔ bush.	.00	@	30
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.				Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
Eastern	0 95	@	1 00	ground, cargo	75	@	80
N. River	85	@	90	do. fm store	1 00	@	1 15
IRON, ℔ lb.				fine	1 50	@	1 75
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00	SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
American, ref.	3½	@	00	Porto Rico,	8	@	9
do. sheer	0	@	00	New Orleans,	8	@	9
do. hoop, ton	75 00	@	77 50	Muscovado,	7	@	9
Swede	5½	@	00	Loaf & crush'd,	10	@	12
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80	C. Yellow	9½	@	10
do. fm store	.90	@	1 00	Granulated,	11	@	11½
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)				SOAP, ℔ lb.,		4½	@ 7½
Fl'r Boards.	00 00	@	12 50	SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Wide do.	0 00	@	9 00	Contract,	4 50	@	5 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 50	Common,	2 50	@	3 00
(Steam Sawed.)				STAVES, ℔ M.,			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00	W. O. Bbl.,	16 00	@	18 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00	R. O. Hhd.,	12 50	@	20 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00	Ash Head'g,	14 00	@	16 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00	TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00	Shipping,	0 00	@	00 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00	@	15 00	Mill, prime,	7 50	@	9 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00	do. inferior to ordinary,	3 50	@	6 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.				TALLOW, ℔ lb.,		.10	@ 00
Cuba, Hhds	23	@	25	TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
do. Bbls.	30	@	32	Common,		14	@ 20
N. Orleans.	50	@	55	Medium,		25	@ 30
				Fine,		45	@ 50
				WOOL, ℔ lb.,		17	@ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.		Under deck.	
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00	@	45
Rosin	00	00	@	40
Spirits Turpentine	00	00	@	65
Flour	00	00	@	20
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0	@	12
Cotton, ℔ lb.,	0 00	½	@	
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	0	@	6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	8	@	7
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	9	@	10
Lumber, ℔ M.,	4 00	@5 00	6 00	@ 8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	00	00	@	40
Rosin "	00	00	@	35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00	@	55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	6	@	0
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00	@	1 50
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0	0	@	7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,	0	00	@	1 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00@4	00	5 00	@ 6 60
TO BOSTON.				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	00	00	@	45
Rosin "	00	40	@	45
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00	@	70
Cotton, ℔ lb	0 00	0 00	@	¼
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	0	00	@	8
Lumber, ℔ M.	6 00@8	00	7 00	@ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 16TH, 1861.

TURPENTINE.—Since our review of Wednesday last there has been more activity in the market for this article, and prices show an advance of 8 a 10 cents on previous quotations, last sales being at $2 10 for yellow dip, $1 68 for virgin, and $1 10 for hard, per 280 lbs. At the time of making up our report there is a fair demand for shipping and distilling purposes, and parcels sell readily on arrival at above prices. The improved tone of the market for the past week or two has had the effect to bring parcels in rather more freely, the receipts for the week just ended reaching 6,624 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Yel. Dip.	Virgin.	Hard.
Wednesday	650	$2 00	$1 60	$1 00
Thursday	848	2 05	1 64	1 05
Friday	1,096	2 05	1 64	1 05
Saturday	130	2 05	1 64	$1 05
Monday	2,450	2 10	1 68	1 10
Tuesday	960	2 10	1 68	1 10
Wednesday	490	2 10	1 68	1 10

SPIRITS TURPENT

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞ On Tuesday, the House of Commons of this State passed the bill which had already passed the Senate, appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for the arming of the State. The vote stood 73 yeas to 26 nays.

On Wednesday, both Houses were mainly occupied in the consideration of the Convention question, upon bills introduced as substitutes for that reported by the committee on Federal Relations. These substitutes appear to have been introduced in the House by Mr. Person, of New Hanover, in the Senate by Mr. Avery, of Burke. Mr. Person addressed the House at some length in advocacy of the right of secession. Being interrogated by Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, in regard to the occupation of the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear, Mr. Person said, that if his constituents had done so, and wanted his assistance, they should have it, even at the sacrifice of his life. He did not regard the taking of these Forts as an act in accordance with the Constitution while North Carolina remained in the Union, but in certain events the people would be justified by the law of self-preservation.

There was some sparring in the Senate between Messrs. Brown and Avery, and between Messrs. Hall and Turner, all of which seems to have passed off with less ascerbity than on some former occasions.

☞ We publish to-day the account of the sayings and doings at Charleston in connection with the act of firing into the Steamer Star of the West. The account is from the Charleston *Courier*, a paper which of course goes with the State, but has always been moderate and conservative in its statements.

Of the various rumors afloat it is rather puzzling to know which to credit, or rather to which to give full credit. There is generally something at the bottom of them all, but to what this something amounts, subsequent developements alone can show. It would certainly appear that the sending of the Star of the West to Charleston was the act, not of the Cabinet, but of Mr. Holt and General Scott. Mr. Holt is very bitter. General Scott is no doubt a great soldier, but the sword ought not to be cast into this scale.

About the Steamship Brooklyn there are different rumors, it being pretty certain that she actually sailed from Norfolk, one account saying that she went to countermand the Star of the West and prevent her attempting to enter Charleston harbor with reinforcements; other rumors are that she was sent to assist that vessel.

It will be seen that Major Anderson has again referred the subject of his course at Charleston to his Government. This gives us some more breathing time.—Another rumor in town to-day is, that assurances have been received from the President, that no troops have been ordered to North Carolina, and that it is not contemplated to order any. We have not seen the dispatch which communicates this information. We trust that it is so. It postpones the evil hour, but the fourth of March is near at hand and rapidly approaching.

☞ Thank the Lord, to-morrow will be Sunday.—Let us rest on that day from politics, if we can. Let us try to keep our minds in peace and quiet for one day. No bow can be always bent, nor excited tension always kept up without injury. There are no Sabbaths during revolutions. If such must be the case, and the danger is imminent, let us have another Sabbath day of rest for the mind and body. We do not mean in the Puritanic way that the first day of the week should be a day of mortification; for it is not—it is properly a Christian festival. A day of rejoicing that the Lord has risen.

But to the many thousands to whom its religious observance does not appeal with the force of obligation, it is still a day of rest—of the unbending of the mind—of the cultivation of the social feelings. Read religious books to-morrow if you can—read novels if necessary; read anything except politics. You may even read the New York Ledger, or the literary productions of the Minnie Myrtle school of writers. Milk and water will be found to operate as a relief from more stimulating beverages.

Then let us seek rest for our over-excited minds in the teachings of religion—in the stories of romance—in the fields of poesy—in the pleasures of social converse;—let us go out among the pines—go anywhere—look at the big waves as they roll in upon the sands of the seashore—get a microscope and study the anatomy of a fly's leg—do anything that will change the current of our thoughts for a time. Perhaps when that current again begins to flow in its accustomed channel, it will proceed with a more equal and less feverish motion.

Let the world and the nation take care of itself for one day. Let us on that one day turn our attention to the world which is to come, or to that which is past.—If the whole people, pulpit and press of the country would do that, we think the effect would be *good*.

☞ From the correspondences of the Northern papers and from other sources, we are lead to the impression that the Brooklyn was sent to intercept the Star of the West, but not for the purpose of postponing the act of reinforcing Fort Sumter. It is asserted that it was originally proposed to send the reinforcements by the Brooklyn, which vessel was prepared for that purpose, but upon further reflection a commercial vessel was chosen. It was not until Saturday evening that the War Department ascertained that a battery had been erected by the South Carolina authorities at the entrance of the harbor. An attempt was then made to detain the Star of the West, and transfer the troops to the Brooklyn, but the despatch failed to reach New York in time, and the attempt had to be abandoned. It is even said that yet the Brooklyn would take the soldiers from the Star of the West and attempt to force her way to Fort Sumter. She is a strong, well-armed vessel of her class—a Steam Frigate of the second class, and it is thought that between her guns and those of Sumter, the batteries of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie would suffer. It is reported, and generally believed in Charleston, that Major Anderson's force in Sumter, or a portion of them are in a state of insubordination, which paralyzes the action of that officer and of the work which he commands. The reports differ as to the number of insubordinates, ranging from 10 to 23.

A gentleman just from Charleston, informed us yesterday, that even among the officers in the service of the State of South Carolina, there is much sympathy with Maj. Anderson, who is said to be a Southern man in all his feelings and interests, but is acting under a sense of what he supposes due to his honor as a soldier.

We learn from Washington that General Scott goes around in more than all his glory and urges extreme measures, and that he rallies up the Republicans and keeps a pressure up upon the President, who appears likely to yield to this coercive dictation.

☞ Certain parties at Washington and in the northern papers are clamorous for the arrest of Senators Toombs of Georgia and Wigfall of Texas on the charge of treason. It is also said that a personal difficulty had occurred at Washington city between Mr. Toombs and Gen. Scott on account of some altercation about the Star of the West.

The New York World, Republican, has a long yarn to the effect that in 1833 Mr. Calhoun was forced to vote for Clay's compromise by a knowledge of the fact Gen. Jackson was going to cause his arrest for treason. This thing won't do. If those people really want to do harm they are taking the most direct course to accomplish their object.

☞ The issue appears at last to have been distinctly made at Charleston, the firing upon the Star of the West bearing every appearance of actual hostilities, and of the existence of a state of war.

As things are moving now, we cannot say what a day or an hour may bring forth; it is evident, however, that they are rapidly tending to such a point as will render reconciliation impossible, unless something is promptly done. The very fact that, with some few exceptions, as in the case of North Carolina, the whole country bristles with arms, is in itself a fearful consideration, since it tempts to hasty action by abridging the time which might otherwise be taken up in preparation, and thus leaves less time for the subsidence of excitement. The manufacturers of arms appear to be about the only people that are doing any amount of business. The masses at the North are taking up the cries of their leaders, and a strong determination begins to be manifested in favor of maintaining the Federal connection by force. We can see the growth of this feeling shadowed forth very plainly in the action of public meetings in that section, and in the tone of the Republican papers. In fact, this tone is not confined to the Republican press, but is more or less participated in by even the most moderate and conservative papers, like the *Journal of Commerce*.

The Forts.

The public here were startled yesterday afternoon by learning that the citizens of Smithville were in possession of the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, to wit, Forts Johnson and Caswell. Fort Caswell is the fortification on Oak Island, Fort Johnson is simply a garrison or barracks at Smithville. Neither of these works have had any troops in them for years, consequently there was no resistance made to their being occupied, and, of course no collision, nor any harm done to the property. We are not aware of the immediate cause of this movement on the part of our fellow-citizens of Brunswick, although we have heard that a despatch had been received to the effect that a revenue cutter, the Forward, was on her way with troops, destined for Fort Caswell. How far this may be so, is more than we can say. No doubt the despatch was received and from a reliable source, but all sources of information are apt to be mislead themselves, and therefore to mislead others in these times.

Of course there are differences of opinion about the prudence of this movement. Perhaps it is premature. We could have wished that nothing had been done in advance of the action of the State, but still we must believe that our fellow-citizens in Brunswick acted from a belief in the propriety and necessity of their taking such action as they have taken. Perhaps it would save complications for the Governor to order the militia of the State to hold and take care of this property so as to guard against any further irregular or unauthorized movements. We simply make the suggestion and trust that some more experienced head will figure it out. We must not let our fellow-citizens come to trouble, or stand aloof from them now, for if we do, the time may come that when men are wanted and called for, none will come lest they should not be sustained.

We have not learned the exact force or state of defence of Fort Caswell. We think there is not more than four or five guns mounted as yet. What munitions there may be we do not know.—*Daily Journal, 10th inst.*

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Shaw, of this county, for a copy of a Bill introduced into the House of Commons, by Mr. Person, as a substitute for House Bill 152. It differs from the bill for which it is a substitute, in proposing to call a Convention of the State by a two-thirds vote, instead of a mere majority vote; and in this respect is probably an amendment. We think the Convention had better be called by a two-thirds vote.—We differ from the Bill in so far as it provides for an unrestricted Convention. The voice and the will of the people in the choice of delegates should be ascertained upon the single specific question of our Federal Relations. That all-important matter should not now, by any possibility, be coupled with or complicated by any other if it can be avoided.

☞ The Salisbury Banner of the 8th instant, just to hand, contains the valedictory of Mr. Spelman, the retiring Editor, and the salutatory of Messrs. J. J. Stewart and W. L. Saunders, who have become the Editors and proprietors of the paper, and who are fully competent to manage it properly and well, and will no doubt make it a good newspaper and a valuable organ of Democratic sentiment.

☞ We learn that a private letter received here from Charleston, speaks of the cessation or abatement of the activity in military preparation and movement in Charleston on the part of the South Carolina authorities, as though some understanding had been arrived at, though of what nature is not even guessed at.

We understand by a gentleman just from Raleigh that the probability is that no action will be taken on the Convention bill until as late as Thursday or Friday of next week. The probability is that it will then pass.

☞ Yesterday we noticed that the Wilmington Light Infantry were out on parade. It is due to this spirited Company that it was no mere parade, but an arduous and thorough drill in all the manœuvres of skirmishing troops, many of these manœuvres being new and all executed in a most creditable manner. The Company was actually under arms and at drill some six hours, sometimes on a march, sometimes a run, firing in every posture and position known to the manual of their branch of the service.

We are pleased to learn that the ranks of the Company is rapidly filling up.

MORE BIG HOGS.—Mr. Everett Peterson, of Sampson county, informs us that he killed a few days since one hog that weighed 633 lbs.; also fifteen others which averaged 233½ lbs. each. Some pork.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Governor of Virginia, in his message published to-day, bends the influence of his name and position against the call of a Convention, and the House of Delegates, by an *unanimous* vote, yesterday, raised and instructed a committee to report, at the earliest practicable moment, a bill FOR *a Convention.—Rich. Enq.*

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—*Augusta, Jan.* 5.—Advices from Boston state that Governor Andrew was inaugurated to-day. He says the people of Massachusetts will respond to the words of Jackson, that the Union must be preserved. He says the right to reclaim fugitives must be subordinate to the indefeasible right of every freeman to liberty, but submits the question to the wisdom of the Legislature.

Wm. H. Russell Released on Bail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Wm. H. Russell, implicated in the abstraction of the Indian trust bonds, was bailed out to-day. His bail was qualified to over one million of dollars; but, at the instance of the U. S. District attorney, it was reduced to $100,000.

HARD TIMES.—At a public sale in this place last week negroes, old and young, sold from 25 to 50 per ct. below the prices they would have commanded six months ago. South-Side Railroad stock sold fo $6 to $7 per share, and F. and B. Plank Road stock to *twenty-five cents* per share.—*Farmville (Va.) Journal.*

Election of United States Senator.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.—Edgar Cowan, republican, of Westmoreland County, has been elected to the United States Senate in the place of Mr. Bigler.—The vote stood:—For Cowan 97, Foster 35. This was a strict party vote. Mr. Cowan is not a radical republican—he was formerly a Henry Clay whig.

Departure of the U. S. Sloop-of-War Brooklyn, with Sealed Orders.

NORFOLK, Jan. 9.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn fired up to-day, and immediately put to sea with sealed orders. She passed the Capes at 2 o'clock, P. M.

It is stated on reliable authority that the destination of the Brooklyn is to overhaul the U. S. steamship Star of the West, recently despatched to Charleston by the Holt and Scott dynasty in Washington city.

Richmond Enquirer.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

The following message was transmitted to Congress on Wednesday, by the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the opening of your present session I called your attention to the dangers which threatened the existence of the Union. I expressed my opinion freely concerning the original causes of those dangers, and recommended such measures as I believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country and saving it from the peril in which it had been needlessly and most unfortunately involved. Those opinions and recommendations I do not now propose to repeat. My own convictions upon the whole subject remain unchanged. The fact that a great calamity was impending over the nation was even at that time acknowledged by every intelligent citizen. It had already made itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The necessary consequences of the alarm thus produced were most deplorable—imports fell off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war, in the history of our foreign commerce; the treasury was unexpectedly left without means which it had reasonably counted upon to meet the public engagements; trade was paralyzed; manufactures were stopped; the best public securities suddenly sunk in the market; every species of property depreciated more or less, and thousands of poor men, who depended upon their daily labor for their daily bread, were turned out of employment.

I deeply regret that I am not able to give you any information upon the state of the Union which is more satisfactory than what I was then obliged to communicate. On the contrary, matters are still worse at present than they then were. When Congress met strong hopes pervaded the whole public mind that some amicable adjustment of the subject would speedily be made by the representatives of the States and of the people, which might restore peace between conflicting sections of the country. That hope has been diminished by every hour of delay, and as the prospects of a bloodless settlement fades away, public distress becomes more and more aggravated.

As evidence of this, it is only necessary to say that the treasury notes, authorized by the act of the 17th of December last, were advertised according to law, and that no responsible bidder offered to take any considerable sum at par at a lower rate of interest than 12 per cent. From these facts it appears that in a government organized like ours, domestic strife or even a well-grounded fear of civil hostilities is more destructive to our public and private interest than a most formidable foreign war.

In my annual message I expressed the conviction, which I have long deliberately held, and which recent reflection has only tended to deepen and confirm, that no State has a right, by its own act to secede from the Union or to throw off its federal obligations at pleasure. I also declared my opinion to be that even if that right existed, and should be exercised by any State of the confederacy, the executive department of this government had no authority under the constitution to recognize its validity, by acknowledging the independence of such State.

This left me no other alternative, as chief executive officer under the Constitution, but to collect the public revenues, and to protect the public property, so far as this might be practicable under existing laws. This is still my purpose. My province is to execute, and not to make laws. It belongs to Congress exclusively to repeal, to modify, or to enlarge their provisions, to meet exigencies as they may occur. I possess no dispensing power. I certainly had no right to make aggressive war upon any State, and I am perfectly satisfied that the Constitution has wisely withheld that power even from Congress.

But the right and duty to use military force defensively against those who resist the federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undeniable. But a dangurous and hostile attitude of States towards each other has already far transcended and cast in the shade the ordinary executive duties already provided for by law, and has assumed such vast and alarming proportions as to place the subject entirely above and beyond executive control.

The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great revolution, in all its various bearings. Therefore I commend the question to Congress, as the only human tribunal, under Providence, possessing power to meet the existing emergency. To them exclusively belongs the power to declare war, or to authorize the employment of military force, in all cases contemplated by the Constitution; and they alone possess power to remove grievances which might lead to war, and to secure peace and union to this distracted country. On them, and on them alone, rests the responsibility.

The Union is a sacred trust left by our revolutionary fathers to their descendants, and never did any other people inherit so rich a legacy. It has rendered us prosperous in peace and triumphant in war. Our national flag has floated in glory over every sea. Under its shadow American citizens have found protection and respect in all lands beneath the sun. If we descend to considerations of purely material interest, when in the history of all time, has a confederacy been bound together by such strong ties of mutual interest? Each portion of it is dependent on all, and all upon each portion, for prosperity and domestic security.

Free trade throughout the whole supplies the wants of one portion from the productions of another, and scatters wealth everywhere. The great planting and farming States require the aid of the commercial and navigating States, to send their productions to domestic and foreign markets, and to furnish naval power to render their transportation secure against all hostile attacks. Should the Union perish in the midst of the present excitement, we have already had sad foretaste of the universal suffering which would result from its destruction. The calamity would be severe in every portion of the Union, and be quite as great, to say the least, in the Southern as in the Northern States.

The greatest aggravation of the evil, and that which would place us in a most unfavorable light, both before the world and posterity, is, as I am firmly convinced, that the secession movement has been chiefly based upon a misapprehension at the South of the sentiments of the majority in several of the Northern States. Let the question be transferred from political assemblies to the ballot-box, and the people themselves would speedily redress all serious grievances which the South have suffered. But in Heaven's name let trial be made before we plunge into armed conflict upon mere assumption that there is no alternative.—Time is a great conservative power.

Let us pause at this momentous point and afford the people, both North and South, an opportunity for reflection.—Would that South Carolina had been convinced of this truth before her precipitate action. Therefore I appeal through you to the people of the country to declare in their might that the Union must and shall be preserved by all constitutional means. I most earnestly recommend that you devote yourselves exclusively to the question—how this can be accomplished in peace. All other questions, when compared to this, sink into insignificance. The present is no time for palliations—action, prompt action, is required.—A delay in Congress to prescribe or to recommend distinct and practical propositions for conciliation may drive us to a point from which it will be almost impossible to recede.

Common ground, on which conciliation and harmony can be produced, is surely not unattainable. Propositions to compromise by letting the North have the exclusive control of territory above a certain line, and to give Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation. In itself, indeed, it may not be entirely satisfactory, but when the alternative is between reasonable concession on both sides and the destruction of the Union, it is an imputation upon the patriotism of Congress to assert that members will hesitate for a moment.

Even now danger is upon us. In several of the States which have not seceded, forts, arsenals and magazines of the United States have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles. This public property has long been left without garrisons and troops for its protection, because no person doubted its security under the flag of the country in any State of the Union; besides, our small army has scarcely been sufficient to guard our remote frontiers against Indian incursions. The seizure of this property, from all appearances, has been purely aggressive, and not in resistance to any attempt to coerce States to remain in the Union.

At the beginning of these unhappy troubles I determined that no action of mine should increase the excitement in either section of the country. If the political conflict were to end in civil war, it was my determined purpose not to commence it, nor even furnish an excuse for it by any act of the Government. My opinion remains unchanged, that justice as well as sound policy requires us still to seek a peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and the South. Entertaining this conviction, I refrained even from sending reinforcements to Major Anderson, commanding the forts in Charleston harbor, until absolute necessity for doing so should make itself apparent, lest it might unjustly be regarded as a menace of military coercion, and thus furnish, if not provocation, at least pretext for an outbreak on the part of South Carolina.

No necessity for these reinforcements seemed to exist. I was assured by distinguished and upright gentlemen of South Carolina that no attack upon Major Anderson was intended, but that, on the contrary, it was the desire of the State authorities as much as it was my own to avoid the fatal consequences which must eventually follow military collision.—And here I deem it proper to submit, for your information, copies of a communication dated the 28th of December, 1860, addressed to me by R. W. Barewell, J. H. Adams and James L. Orr, commissioners from South Carolina, with accompanying documents and copies of my answer thereto, dated 31st of December.

In further explanation of Major Anderson's removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, it is proper to state that after my answer to the South Carolina commissioners the War Department received a letter from that gallant officer, dated the 27th December, 1860, the day after this movement, from which the following is an extract:

"I will add as my opinion, that many things convinced me that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to a hostile act. [Referring to orders dated December 11th of the late Secretary of War.] Under this impression, I could not hesitate that it was my solemn duty to move my command from a fort which we could not probably have held longer than forty-eight or sixty hours to this one, where my power of resistance is increased to a very great degree."

It will be recollected that the concluding part of these orders was in the following terms:

"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack or an attempt to take possession of either one of them will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar defensive steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act."

It is said that serious apprehensions are] to some extent entertained, in which I do not share, that the peace of this District may be disturbed before the 4th of March. In any event it will be my duty to preserve it, and this duty shall be performed.

In conclusion, it may be permitted to me to remark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though, it may be, imperfectly performed, and whatever results may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I at least meant well for my country.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, January 8th, 1861.

Election of a Maine Senator.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 9.—The Legislature to-day elected ex-Gov. Morrill as U. S. Senator in place of Vice-President Hamlin.

Firing on the Star of the West.

Correspondence between Maj. Anderson and the Governor of South Carolina.

We publish below from the *Charleston Courier* of the 10th inst., "A Reliable Narrative of Facts" relative to the firing on the Star of the West; also the correspondence between Maj. Anderson and the Governor:

A RELIABLE NARRATIVE OF FACTS.

From the most reliable authority, eye-witnesses of the affair, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following account of it:

About six and a half o'clock, or thereabouts, the steamer *Gen. Clinch*, Capt. Relyea, having discovered the approach of the "*Star of the West*," signalled the fact to the occupants of the battery lately thrown up on the beach at Morris' Island. This vessel, it is known, left her wharf sometime during the evening before, with a guard of eighty men from the ranks of the Palmetto Guards and the Irish Volunteers. The duty assigned them was to keep strict surveillance over the harbor, and to make such signals as had been agreed upon in the event of the approach of reinforcements to the fortress in possession of the United States troops, as well as to report the approach of any vessel that may appear in the Offing. In the early grey of the morning, the guard boat first described the steamer heading in from the sea—and with as much celerity as possible, performed the remaining part of the task assigned her.

As soon as signalled, the entire camp on Morris Island was astir. There was no need for the reveille beat to quarters. The men were already at their posts before the orders were given. For some minutes they remained in anxious suspense, ready for what every one believed sure to come, and that—a volley from the heavy guns of Sumter.

As soon as the *Star of the West* rounded the point, she took to what is termed "Ship Channel," inside the bar, and proceeded straight forward, until nearly opposite the work on Morris' Island, not more than three-quarters of a mile from the battery, and within excellent range of the guns. At this position of affairs the command was given to fire, and a ball was sent whizzing athwart the bows of the steamer. This significant hint to proceed no further was noticed in no other manner by the vessel than by displaying a large flag of the Federal Union. As soon as the Stars and Stripes were run up to the masthead, the act of defiance was met with a succession of heavy shots from the fortification. The vessel continued on her way, with increased speed, but one or two shots taking effect, she concluded to advance no further, and this conclusion was hastened by the shots from Moultrie, which, though harmless and out of range of the steamer, still gave evidence that at hotter work was on hand if further attempt was made to proceed.

The "*Star of the West*" was clearly made out as the name of the vessel, so that there was no mistake on this point. She was possessed of no armament. As soon as five or six shots had been fired upon her from Morris Island, and as many more from Moultrie, it was evident that she would lower her colors to half-mast. She veered about so as to avoid any further messengers of this kind from the fortifications, which, with one or two more discharges, finally ceased.

THE DAMAGE DONE

The steamer was very trifling, only two of about seventeen shots—all that was fired—took effect upon her. One struck the vessel about the forward part of the bow, the other amidships, in the vicinity of the wheel-house. No idea of the extent of damage done could be ascertained, indeed it could not have been known whether she had been struck at all had it not been for the heavy, dull sound, and subsequent crash, always accompanying the ball that "makes its mark" in a naval engagement. At all events she could not have been badly injured or disabled, for even while the firing continued she rounded to and started off seaward. As soon as this intention was shown all firing was instantly suspended.

FORT SUMTER.

While the engagement lasted, no demonstration whatever was made by the command in possession of the frowning fortress—Sumter—except the opening of the port-holes and running out of the guns which bear upon Morris' Island and Moultrie. Major Anderson, however, prudently forebore to fire, and no doubt experienced great relief when he saw the vessel steaming out of the harbor.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON AND HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR PICKENS.

The following is the proceedings of the Legislature, at the Evening Session, held on Wednesday:

EVENING SESSION.

The House re-assembled at 7 o'clock.

The SPEAKER announced the following Special Committee:

Special Committee on Message number four of his Excellency, the Governor:—Messrs. James Farrow, W. C. Black, T. B. Fraser, J. M. DeSaussure, J. J. Pope, Jr., Richard Yeadon, J. B. McCants.

The Senate sent to the House the Bill to alter and amend the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

The Bill was read the third time, and passed by a vote of 99 ayes, 4 nays. The title was changed to an Act, and sent to the Senate.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON AND HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR PICKENS.

Message No. 5 of his Excellency the Governor was announced, and read, as follows, by his Private Secretary, B. T. Watts:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 9, 1861.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received from Major Anderson, commanding the United States forces at Fort Sumter, an extraordinary communication, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, and also my reply.

With the means now immediately at my command, I shall endeavor to do my duty. F. W. PICKENS.

Mr. Farrow moved the immediate consideration of the Message.

Mr. Boylston moved that the document be read. Agreed to.

The communication of Major Anderson was then read, as follows:

To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina—

SIR: Two of your batteries fired this morning upon an unarmed vessel, bearing the flag of my Government. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the Government of the United States, I cannot but think that this hostile act was committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope, and that alone, did I refrain from opening fire upon your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, to respectfully ask whether the above mentioned act—one, I believe, without a parallel in the history of our country or any other civilized Government,—was committed in obedience to your instructions; and to notify you, if it be not disclaimed, that I must regard it as an act of war, and that I shall not, after a reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within range of the guns of my Fort.

In order to save, as far as in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg that you will have due notification of this, my decision, to all concerned. Hoping, however, that your answer may be such as will justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part,

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major of the 1st Artillery United States Army Commanding.

Fort Sumter, January 9, 1861.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, 9th January, 1861.

Sir:—Your letter has been received. In it you make certain statements which very plainly show that you have not been fully informed by your Government of the precise relations which now exist between it and the State of South Carolina. Official information has been communicated to the Government of the United States that the political connection heretofore existing between the State of South Carolina and the States which were known as the United States had ceased; and that the State of South Carolina had resumed all the powers it had delegated to the United States under the compact known as the Constitution of the United States. The right which the State of South Carolina possessed to change the political relations which she had held with the other States, under the Constitution of the United States, has been solemnly asserted by the people of this State in Convention, and now does not admit of discussion.

In anticipation of the Ordinance of Secession, of which the President of the United States had official notification, it was understood by him that sending any reinforcements of troops of the United States in the harbor of Charleston, would be regarded by the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina as an act of hostility, and at the same time it was understood by him that any change in the occupation of the forts in the harbor of Charleston, would, in like manner, be regarded as an act of hostility. Either or both of these events occurring during the period in which the State of South Carolina constituted a part of the United States, was then distinctly notified to the President of the United States as an act or acts of hostility, because either or both would be regarded, and could only be intended to dispute the right of the State of South Carolina to that political independence which she has always asserted and will always retain.

Whatever would have been, during the continuance of this State while a member of the United States, an act of hostility, became much more so when the State of South Carolina had dissolved all connection with the Government of the United States. After the secession of the State of South Carolina, Fort Sumter continued in the possession of the troops of the United States. How that fort is at this time in the possesion of the troops of the United States, it is not now necessary to discuss. It will suffice to say that the occupancy of that fort has been regarded by the State of South Carolina as the first act of hostility committed by the troops of the United States within the limits of this State, and was in this light regarded as so unequivocal that it occasioned the termination of the negotiation then pending at Washington between the Commissioners of the State of South Carolina and the President of the United States.

The attempt to reinforce the troops now in Fort Sumter, or to re-take and resume possession of the forts within the waters of this State, which you abandoned after spiking the guns placed there, and doing otherwise much damage, cannot be regarded by the authorities of the State as indicative of any other purpose than the coercion of the State by the armed forces of your Government. To repel such an attempt is too plainly a duty to allow it to be discussed, and while defending its waters the authorities of the State have been careful to conduct the affairs of the State so that no act, however necessary for its defence, should lead to a needless waste of life. Special agents, therefore, have been on the Bar, to warn all approaching vessels, if armed or unarmed, and having troops to reinforce the fort on board, not to enter the harbor of Charleston, and special orders have been given to the commanders of the forts and batteries not to fire at such vessels until a shot was fired across their bow, would warn them of the intention of the State. Under these circumstances [illegible] it is understood, this vessel, [illegible] ber with troops on board, [illegible] could not enter, was fired into [illegible] by me. In regard to your [illegible] harbor, it is only necessary [illegible] your responsibility. Your [illegible] tolerated by the authorities of the [illegible] of which you complain is in perfect [illegible] rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived how the conduct which you proposes to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or be reconciled with any other purpose of your Government than that of imposing upon this State the condition of a conquered province.

F. W. PICKENS.

Governor.

Mr. Mullin offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly looks upon any attempt to reinforce the troops now in possession at Fort Sumter, as an act of open and undisguised hostility on the part of the Government of the United States.

2. *Resolved further*, That this General Assembly learns with pride and pleasure of the successful resistance this day by the troops of this State, acting under the orders of the Governor, to an attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.

3. *Resolved further*, That this General Assembly entirely approves and endorses the communication of the Governor this day made to Maj. Anderson.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly pledges itself to an earnest, vigorous and unhesitating support of the Governor in every measure adopted by him in defence of the honor and safety of the State.

The resolutions being put, there was a universal aye.

Mr. Buist moved that the word UNANIMOUSLY be inserted, which called forth another spontaneous aye.

Shortly after, Message No. 6 from his Excellency, the Governor, was received and read, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, January 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have just this moment received, under a white flag, from Major Anderson, Commandant at Fort Sumter, another note, a copy of which accompanies this.

I immediately granted the permission desired, and directed every facility and courtesy extended to the bearer of his despatches (Lieut. Talbot) for his Government, going and returning. F. W. PICKENS.

The following is the second communication of Major Anderson:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT SUMTER,
January 9th, 1861.

To *His Excellency F. W. Pickens,*
Governor of the State of South Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day, and to say that under the circumstances I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my Government, and that I intend deferring the course indicated in my note of this morning until the arrival from Washington of the instructions I may receive. I have the honor also to express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in the way of, and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility to the departure and return of the bearer, Lieut. Talbot, U. S. Army, who has been directed to make the journey.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major U. S. A., Commanding.

On motion of Mr. Farrow, the Messages of the Governor, and communications of Major Anderson, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 9th, 1861.

MR. FULTON—*Dear Sir:* Enclosed I send you an extract from a speech delivered by Hon. WM. PINCKNEY, in the Senate of the United States, February 15th, 1820, on the *Bill* from the House of Representatives, for the admission of Missouri into the Union.

This speech, though delivered over forty years ago, will not be devoid of interest *now*, and should be read by every one.

Respectfully, W. L.

EXTRACT.

But let us proceed to take a rapid glance at the reasons which have been assigned for this notion that involuntary servitude and a republican form of government are perfect antipathies. The gentleman from New Hampshire* has defined a republican government to be that in which all the *men* participate in its power and privileges; from whence it follows that where there are slaves, it can have no existence. A definition is no proof, however, and even if it be dignified (as I think it was) with the name of a maxim, the matter is not much mended. It is lord Bacon who says "that nothing is so easily made as a maxim;" and certainly a definition is manufactured with equal facility. A political maxim is the work of induction, and cannot stand against experience, or stand on any thing but experience. But this maxim, or definition, or whatever else it may be, sets fact at defiance. If you go back to antiquity, you will obtain no countenance for this hypothesis; and if you look at home, you will gain still less. I have read that Sparta, and Rome, and Athens, and many others of the ancient family, were republics. They were so in form, undoubtedly—the last approaching nearer to a perfect democracy than any other government which has yet been known in the world. Judging of them also by their fruits, they were of the highest order of republics Sparta could scarcely be any other than a republic, when a Spartan matron could say to her son, just marching to battle, RETURN VICTORIOUS, OR RETURN NO MORE. It was the unconquerable spirit of liberty, nurtured by republican habits and institutions, that illustrated the pass of Thermopylæ. Yet slavery was not only tolerated in Sparta, but was established by one of the fundamental laws of Lycurgus, having for its object the encouragement of that very spirit. Attica was full of slaves; yet the love of liberty was its characteristic. What else was it that foiled the whole power of Persia at Marathon and Salamis? What other boil than that which the genial sun of republican freedom illuminated and warmed, could have produced such men as Leonidas and Miltiades, Themistocles and Epaminondas? Of Rome it would be superfluous to speak at large. It is sufficient to name the mighty mistress of the world, before Sylla gave the first stab to her liberties, and the great dictator accomplished their final ruin, to be reminded of the practicability of union between civil slavery and an ardent love of liberty cherished by republican establishments.

If we return home for instruction upon this point, we perceive the same union unexemplified in many a state in which "Liberty has a temple in every house, an altar in every heart," while involuntary servitude is seen in every direction. It is denied that those States possess a republican form of government? If it is, why does our power of correction sleep? Why is the constitutional guaranty suffered to be inactive? Why am I permitted to fatigue you, as the representative of a slave-holding State, with the discussion of the *nagæ canoræ* (for so I think them) that have been forced into this debate contrary to all the remonstrances of taste and prudence? Do gentlemen perceive the consequences to which their arguments must lead, if they are of any value? Do they reflect that they lead to emancipation in the old United States—or to an exclusion of Delaware, Maryland, and all the south, and a great portion of the west from the Union? My honorable friend from Virginia has no business here, if this disorganizing creed be any thing but the production of a heated brain. The State to which I belong must "perform a lustration"—must purge and purify herself from the feculence of civil slavery, and emulate the States of the north in their zeal for throwing down the gloomy idol which we are said to worship, before her senators can have any title to appear in this high assembly. It will be in vain to urge that the old United States are exceptions to the rule; or rather (as the gentlemen express it,) that they have no *disposition* to apply the rule to them. There can be no exceptions, by implication only, to such a rule; and expressions which justify the exemption of the old States by inference, will justify the like exemption of Missouri, unless they point exclusively to them, as I have shown they do not. The guarded manner, too, in which some of the gentlemen have occasionally expressed themselves on this subject, is something alarming. They have no *disposition* to meddle with slavery in the old United States. Perhaps not; but *who shall answer for their successors?* Who shall furnish a pledge that the principle once ingrafted into the constitution, will not grow, and spread, and fructify, and overshadow the whole land? It is the natural office of such a principle to wrestle with slavery, wheresoever it finds it. New States, colonized by the apostles of this principle, will enable it to set on foot a fanatical crusade against all who still continue to tolerate it, although no practicable means are pointed out by which they can get rid of it consistently with their own safety. At any rate, a present forbearing disposition, in a few or in many, is not a security upon which much reliance can be placed upon a subject as to which so many selfish interests and ardent feelings are connected with the cold calculations of policy.—Admitting, however, that the old United States are in no danger from this principle, why is it so? There can be no other answer (which these zealous enemies of slavery can use) than that the constitution recognizes slavery as existing or capable of existing in those States. The constitution, then, admits that slavery and a republican form of government are not incongruous. It associates and binds them up together, and repudiates this wild imagination which the gentlemen have pressed upon us with such an air of triumph. But the constitution does more, as I have heretofore proved. It concedes that slavery may exist in a new State, as well as in an old one—since the language in which it recognizes slavery comprehends new States as well as actual. I trust then that I shall be forgiven if I suggest, that no eccentricity in argument can be more trying to human patience, than a formal assertion that a constitution, to which slave-holding States were the most numerous parties, in which slaves are treated as property as well as persons, and provision is made for the security of that property, and even for an augmentation of it, by a temporary importation from Africa, a clause commanding Congress to guaranty a republican form of government to those very States, as well as to others, authorizes you to determine that slavery and a republican form of government cannot co-exist.

But if a republican form of government is that in which *all* the men have a share in the public power, the slave-holding States will not alone retire from the Union. The Constitutions of some of the other States do not sanction universal suffrage, or universal eligibility. They require citizenship, and age, and a certain amount of property, to give a title to vote or to be voted for; and they who have not those qualifications are just as much disfranchised, with regard to the government and its power, as if they were slaves